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## Ghotbzadeh, Captors Remain Split On Release, Trial of U.S. Hostages

From Agency Dispatches  
TEHRAN, Dec. 17 — Ayatollah Khomeini compared President Carter to Hitler today and demanded the 50 U.S. hostages here, but his government and the Islamic revolutionaries remained deadlocked over whether the captives would be tried in Iranian courts.

Ayatollah Khomeini accused Mr. Carter of running a dictatorship in the United States and said that he was worse than Hitler. The U.S. embassy in Tehran, he added, "is a base for spying and the hostages are spies who have no connection with the American people and are not diplomats."

While the Iranian leader did not say whether he would release the hostages, he said that an international commission being set up by Iran to investigate U.S. espionage activities here would also look into the case of the hostages.

President Richard Nixon in absentia because Iran "considers these hostages simple criminals of a higher order than the shah."

The Islamic revolutionaries occupying the U.S. embassy said that the 50 hostages were none of their 50 hostages. They said that the hostages were not to be released by Christmas. A spokesman said that all of them would be tried as spies at a date to be set by "the people of Iran."

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, in interviews yesterday and today, had said that some of the hostages might be released. But a spokesman said: "That's his personal opinion. Our position remains the same as before. The hostages will all be tried as spies. None of them is to be released before Christmas."

figures in the deposed shah's regime to death, offered today to preside at a trial of hostages, although he has said that he hopes that there will be no trial. (Profile, Page 2.)

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that the departure of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, from the United States has opened the door to a resolution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

"We will try to do our best to defuse the crisis," he said last night. "I certainly don't want to have this crisis forever." It was his most conciliatory comment since the hostages were taken Nov. 4.

The ruling Revolutionary Council said today that Iranians will elect the country's first president under the new Islamic constitution Jan. 25. The vote will be followed by parliamentary elections Feb. 15, the first anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution, a council spokesman said.



A man burns an effigy of President Carter during an anti-American rally Monday outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that the Iranian authorities have not begun considering a date for a hostage trial, but that they are putting together an international "grand jury" to investigate U.S. links to the shah's regime. He said that the proceedings would begin Jan. 1 or Jan. 2 and would take about two weeks, and that hostages might appear as witnesses, "but not as the accused."

Tehran radio today quoted Mr. Ghotbzadeh as saying invitations to join the "grand jury" are being extended to Sean MacBride of Ireland, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, and to Louis-Edmond Perotti, president of the Paris Bar Association and of the International Organization of Catholic Jurists. Both men said today that they had not received invitations but that their participation would depend on the conditions under which the inquiry would be conducted.

Alex Paen, a Los Angeles radio newscaster who has called on Americans to send Christmas cards to the hostages, delivered a sack of 3,000 cards to the embassy today. Mr. Paen has rented a hotel suite here and hired an Iranian clerk to handle the flood of cards, which the militants are allowing to be delivered.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP) — The General Assembly passed a resolution today declaring the taking of hostages an international crime and calling on all governments to prosecute or extradite any violators.

IRAQI Ultimatum  
BEIRUT, Dec. 17 (NYT) — Iraq served a 48-hour ultimatum today on Iran to release 16 Iraqi teachers arrested a week ago for alleged possession of explosives. If the teachers are not released, all Iraqis in Iran will be called home "to safeguard their safety and honor," the Iraqi news agency reported.

## Israeli Parliament Restricts Abortions

JERUSALEM, Dec. 17 (AP) — Israel's parliament today passed a law restricting abortions, ending a crisis that had threatened to topple Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition government.

The Knesset voted 58 to 53, with 10 abstentions, to repeal a law allowing abortions for social or economic reasons.

Following a threat by the far-right ultra-Orthodox party to leave the coalition, Mr. Begin said that the vote was one of confidence in his government, thus forcing reluctant supporters to vote for the repeal.

Public Indecency  
The Public Opinion Research Institute, published today by newspaper Haaretz, indicated that 71 percent of Israeli women oppose any change in the existing law. The Agudat Israel Party, the ultra-Orthodox religious faction that withdrew from parliament today, said that the government's repeal of the abortion law would be a violation of the 1977 agreement that brought the party into the government.

The first vote on repeal last month resulted in a 54-54 tie. Nine members of Mr. Begin's coalition abstained or were absent, ending the opposition to block passage of the bill.

The Council of Torah Sages, the rabbinical court that runs the Agudat Israel Party, then ordered its members to leave the government building as the bill passed on the second vote.

With his government's survival at stake, Mr. Begin imposed coalition discipline for the second vote in an effort to force all members to support the bill regardless of their personal opinions about it.

Walkout by Agudat Israel  
Mr. Begin with a 61-40 majority in the 120-member parliament.

A bill would prohibit women obtaining abortions on social or economic grounds. Critics claim this would hit hardest at poor women, since costly illegal abortions are readily available from private doctors.

## Ethiopia Rebels Claim Victory Over Ethiopian

ARTUOM, Sudan, Dec. 17 (AP) — Eritrean guerrillas said they had killed, wounded or captured 10,000 Ethiopian soldiers in a battle that began two weeks ago. The secessionist force's attack in a year started northern Eritrean town of Mekele.

A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) said government troops had killed about 50 miles southeast of Mekele. He said that the fighting yesterday the ELF had a tank, three anti-aircraft guns, light arms and ammunition. The ELF is fighting for the province's independence.

## SNECMA-GE Bid Wins Air France Order

By Axel Krause  
PARIS, Dec. 17 (IHT) — Ending more than six months of intense price competition and considerable politicking, Air France today decided to order 50 million in jet-engine orders for its Airbus transporters with General Electric and its partner, France's state-controlled SNECMA group, instead of with Pratt & Whitney, GE announced.

The order, involving 35 engines (five are spares) for 15 A-310 Airbus being ordered by Air France, has been the focal point of heated rivalry between the two groups. Basically, Pratt & Whitney was trying to dislodge GE-SNECMA as the main supplier of engines to Airbus worldwide in what has been called the jet-engine duel of the century (IHT, Aug. 3).

"We have been in a strong position in the Airbus market and we think that now we will be much stronger," said Neil Burgess, GE's vice president for aircraft operations, today by telephone from Cincinnati.

Looking Ahead  
He estimated that GE supplies about 90 percent of the engines on A-300 Airbus in service worldwide and roughly 80 percent of those for the new A-310 version. "Now we are confidentially looking at the several hundred new orders," Mr. Burgess added.

Pratt & Whitney, which declined to comment immediately on the GE-SNECMA victory, still dominates the world market for aircraft engines generally — 87 percent in North America and 69 percent elsewhere — but GE has been a close second in many markets. "The Air France contract obviously helps close the gap," a GE official said.

According to industry sources and government officials, the behind-the-scenes negotiations leading up to Air France's decision involved soliciting lower and lower bids from the two groups. Until recently it had been widely but incorrectly assumed that Pratt & Whitney had landed the contract after it offered completely to overhaul, virtually cost-free, the engines on 16 of Air France's fleet of 24 Boeing 747s — a concession worth at least \$25 million.

But the government insisted that GE-SNECMA better that offer, and in recent weeks that is what happened.

The offer approved by Air France's board of directors today involves savings to the airline of roughly \$60 million, an undisclosed portion of which was pure discounting off the original offer; the remainder mainly involves additional savings through engine-related services and material that GE-SNECMA

MA will provide the airlines, GE officials said.

Politics played a considerable role through SNECMA's repeated insistence that if Pratt & Whitney were chosen it would cast a cloud over and possibly cripple a GE-SNECMA engine-development program aimed at marketing a new generation of jet engines known as the CFM-56 series.

"There was an obvious French political interest in this deal," an industry source said. "Protecting French credibility, meaning SNECMA." SNECMA Chairman Rene Ravand is credited with having successfully conducted this part of the campaign, leaving what a senior U.S. industry executive called "lots of tracks at the highest levels of French policymaking circles."

Meanwhile, it appeared that non-aeronautical deals may be in the works between France and Pratt & Whitney's parent company, United Technologies, a diversified maker of not only aerospace but also other industrial products.

A reliable but unconfirmed report published by Le Monde said tonight that French industry was interested in trying to "associate" United Technologies in various schemes, including the financing of a titanium plant.

Commenting on the report, a company spokesman said negotiations have been under way with a number of French companies in non-aerospace areas, but said he could not be more specific for the time being.



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani speaks to press at OPEC meeting.

## Until After Election 19 Senators Advise Carter To Put Off Vote on SALT

By Richard Burt  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — A bipartisan group of 19 senators, led by Sens. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and John Warner, R-Va., has asked President Carter to consider delaying a vote on the strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union until after the presidential election next November.

Senate aides said the 19 senators spelled out their ideas on the treaty's status and the adequacy of the U.S. military posture in a long letter to the White House this weekend. The letter said that the Senate to approve the treaty early next year would be a blow to U.S. foreign policy, unsettling relations with Western allies and raising questions about Washington's capacity for leadership.

The senators are also said to have voiced strong concern about various provisions of the SALT treaty and about erosion of U.S. military strength. They reportedly asked Mr. Carter to undertake several steps to enhance the U.S. strategic position during the coming year, including efforts to increase the military presence in volatile areas and to reinvigorate U.S. intelligence capabilities.

Last night the White House released the text of Mr. Carter's reply to the letter, which said that the administration is willing to hold discussions toward seeking a bipartisan consensus on arms control and defense policy. But Mr. Carter indicated that the administration still seeks a speedy vote on the treaty, saying, "I am confident we can find the common ground on which the prompt ratification of this treaty will be achieved."

The senators, described by aides as representing a "critical swing" group in the treaty debate, are said

## Saudis Predict No Price Rise At Oil Meeting

By William Glasgal  
CARACAS, Dec. 17 (AP) — As the 13-country Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries convened a ministerial conference here today, Saudi Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said he does not expect the cartel to raise prices again after the recent increases by several OPEC members.

Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia, which produces one-third of OPEC's oil, will not raise prices beyond the \$24 benchmark level announced last week, and will maintain production at 9.5 million barrels a day during the first three months of next year.

World oil prices were about 100 percent above last year's levels as the oil ministers gathered here to tighten security to debate the advisability of further price increases.

The latest increase by Saudi Arabia raised its benchmark price 33 percent above previous levels, but barely above the \$23.50 ceiling price set by OPEC in June. Other countries, such as Libya, passed that ceiling months ago and are pressing for more increases.

"The industrialized countries can pay whatever we ask," Libyan Petroleum Minister Izzeddin Mabrouk told a reporter. "They have shown they can stand a price increase." Libya, which breached the OPEC ceiling in October, announced another increase yesterday, raising the price of its high-quality crude by \$3.75 to \$30 a barrel retroactive to Nov. 1.

Mr. Mabrouk also said that Libya, which ships almost half of its daily production of 2 million barrels to the United States, will reduce production next year. He did not say by how much.

## Guerrilla Chiefs Initial U.K. Accord Patriotic Front Consents To Rhodesia Cease-Fire

By Leonard Downie Jr.  
LONDON, Dec. 17 (WP) — A peace agreement ending the seven-year-old racial civil war in Rhodesia was achieved here tonight after the Patriotic Front guerrillas accepted a British ceasefire offer on arrangements for a cease-fire.

Guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo then initiated the cease-fire document and the other agreements reached at the peace conference here. They will enable Rhodesia to achieve legal independence under black majority rule 14 years after the white minority, led by Ian Smith, broke away from Britain.

Representatives of Britain, which convened the peace talks here 14 weeks ago today, and the short-lived biracial Rhodesian government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa had already initiated the package of agreements at the last formal session of the conference last Saturday.

A formal signing ceremony will be held here on Wednesday after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, chairman of the peace conference, return from the United States.

The cease-fire in Rhodesia will be declared for a week later, on Dec. 26, and is to become effective a week after that, on Jan. 2. Elections to choose the black majority government, with the Patriotic Front participating for the first time, will be held in March.

About two weeks after the elections, when the new government has been formed under the constitution negotiated earlier in the peace talks, the British governor in Salisbury to supervise the cease-fire and the elections, Lord Soames, will grant independence to the country.

Tonight's agreement occurred after three days of intensive negotiations between British and Patriotic Front officials over how, where and when the guerrillas would gather in designated assembly places to observe the cease-fire.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe refused to initiate the peace agreement on Saturday because they felt the makeshift camps into which the guerrillas were to assemble were too few in number and too far from the strategic "heartland" of Rhodesia around Salisbury. They complained that these arrangements would place their troops in danger and make it appear as though they had surrendered.

After a series of meetings during the weekend, many of them between British and Patriotic Front generals, the British agreed to increase the number of guerrilla camps from 15 to 16, with the additional camp to be located in the Rhodesian heartland.

In decisive final discussions this evening, according to Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, the British also agreed to formally annex to the cease-fire agreement Lord Carrington's earlier promise that Lord Soames would "assess the need for more sites" if more guerrillas turned up from the bush than the British expected.

The British have estimated that the 16 camps would hold 20,000 guerrillas. Patriotic Front spokesmen have claimed there are between 30,000 and 35,000 armed guerrillas inside Rhodesia.

## Corn Embargo Dropped Salisbury, Dec. 17 — Lord Soames today removed an embargo on vital shipments of corn to drought-stricken Zambia in the first major reversal of policy inherited from the government of Bishop Muzorewa.

## Bahrain Raises Price BAHRAIN, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — Bahrain will raise the price of its crude oil by at least \$6 a barrel, but will wait for the outcome of the OPEC conference before applying the increase, officials said today.

## Oman Price Up MUSCAT, Oman, Dec. 17 (UPI) — An Oil Ministry official said in an interview published today that Oman will soon raise the price of its crude oil by \$6 a barrel to \$30, retroactive to Nov. 1.

## Poles Hold Mass To Honor Dead Workers of '70

WARSAW, Dec. 17 (AP) — About 1,000 persons packed a Warsaw church tonight to honor the memory of Polish workers who were killed in the food-price protests of 1970.

Police arrested Adam Michnik, a prominent dissident historian, outside the Franciscan Friars' church in a crackdown against demonstrations for victims of the bloody uprising. He was the 76th person known to be in custody in the police roundups that have taken place over the last week, sources among the dissidents said. West German television reporters said that they took pictures of Mr. Michnik's arrest but that police seized the film.

The dissidents had advertised the Roman Catholic service at the Franciscan Friars' Church as a requiem mass for the workers who died during the demonstrations in the Baltic port cities. The service turned out to be a normal Advent mass tonight, and the officiating priest made no mention of the workers who were killed.

## Will All Matter Eventually Disappear?

By Walter Sullivan  
NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT) — A revolutionary theory predicting that all matter will eventually disappear is creating excitement among physicists. Several large-scale experiments have been planned to test it.

The theory, which occurs in several versions, suggests that the particles forming the nuclei of all atoms — protons and neutrons — disintegrate radioactively at an extremely slow rate and that matter therefore is imperceptibly disappearing.

So gradual is the process that the universe should survive far longer than the period that has elapsed since it was formed in a "big bang" 10 billion to 20 billion years ago. The most probable period within which half of all nuclear particles should decay would be about 10,000 billion billion years.

However, a few such particles should disintegrate from time to time. If observed, this would be a monumental discovery, supporting one or another of the "grand unification" theories that interrelate all the basic forces of nature, apart from gravity, which may eventually be brought into a fully comprehensive treatment.

Water Watchers  
One \$2-million experiment, approved recently by the Department of Energy, which funds much physics research, will be conducted by a consortium of physicists using 10,000 tons of highly filtered water. The water will fill a cubic chamber, 70 feet on a side, 2,000 feet underground in a working mine of the Morton Salt Co. that extends under Lake Erie 25 miles east of Cleveland.

Funding of a complementary project, proposed for a Utah mine, awaits approval by the same agency. Smaller scale tests are being carried out or planned in Europe and in South Dakota.

In both the Lake Erie and Utah experiments photo detectors around a large volume of water will watch for the telltale flashes of light expected if a proton or neutron in the water disintegrates. While such events, on the average, would be extremely rare, 10,000 tons of water contains so many protons and neutrons that a few such events should be observed yearly.

Grand Unification  
A century ago it was shown that the forces relating to electricity and magnetism manifest the same phenomenon — electromagnetism. Nobel Prizes were awarded this year to three men for unifying electromagnetism and the so-called "weak" force that causes some forms of radioactive decay.

The winners were Drs. Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg of Harvard University and Abdus Salam, director of the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste.

The theory . . . suggests that particles forming the nuclei of all atoms . . . disintegrate radioactively.

Italy. The grand unification would further incorporate the force that binds the atomic nucleus.

An element of the unification theories proposes that protons and neutrons are descendants of a supermassive particle that existed in an extremely early high-energy phase of the universe. The proposed particle would have been so massive that it could not be created today by any conceivable experiment.

Detection of the decay would lend credence to the entire theory, including the former existence of supermassive particles. As stated in the prospectus for the Lake Erie experiment, it would give "direct and perhaps the only experimentally accessible evidence for the grand unification theories."

Early this year, before the Nobel Prizes were awarded, all three recipients wrote Dr.

William Walleymeyer, high energy physics director at the Department of Energy, supporting the Lake Erie experiment, although they themselves are not involved in it.

The discovery of proton decay, Dr. Glashow wrote, "would be 'revolutionary.' It would mean that all matter must eventually decay into lightweight or weightless particles (electrons, neutrinos and photons) and atoms could no longer exist. Dr. Weinberg termed it 'quite likely' that the decay will be found."

A puzzle that could be explained if one of the theories is confirmed is why the universe seems to be made almost entirely of matter, as opposed to antimatter. The latter is formed of particles similar to those of matter but opposite in electrical or other properties.

Thus the electron, with its negative electric charge, has an antimatter twin that is electrically positive (the positron). The positive proton is matched by a negative antiproton, and so forth. When particles of matter and antimatter meet they destroy one another, generating a burst of light (gamma rays).

Subtle Bias  
The symmetry rules of physics imply that equal amounts of matter and antimatter should have been created when the universe was formed. The grand unification theories provide that a subtle bias in the way the primordial supermassive particles decayed produced one particle per billion more matter than antimatter.

The particles of matter and antimatter are believed to have immediately destroyed one another, filling the universe with light (still observed as a universal microwave glow). But, according to this hypothesis, a small residue of matter survived to form the present universe.

The other mystery that could be resolved concerns the odd fact that although the proton is 1,836.1 times heavier than the positron, the two particles appear to have identical electric charges. The grand unification theories explain why the charges must be the same.



## Not Religious-Minded Fanatics

## Saudi Aide Says Guerrillas Raided Mosque

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT)

A senior Saudi Arabian official says that the takeover at the Grand Mosque last month was accomplished by 500 disciplined, heavily armed guerrillas intent on destabilizing Saudi Arabia.

The official's detailed account of the two-week uprising that began Nov. 20 was in dramatic contrast to previous reports that the group consisted of fanatics interested only in religious issues. Fanatics formed part of the force, he said, but they had been co-opted by guerrilla leaders.

"I think it was sponsored by international organizations, probably Russians, to undermine the stability of Saudi Arabia," said the official, who was intimately involved in the government's handling of the incident. "I wouldn't be surprised if they were trained in Aden, [the capital of Southern Yemen]. They were trained in the best guerrilla tactics."

He ruled out involvement by radical Arab states such as Syria and Iraq and by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Although the Saudis regularly blame the Russians, a senior U.S. official said the account offered by the Saudi official, including the link to Southern Yemen, corresponded to U.S. intelligence reports.

As part of it, the Saudi official conceded that casualties were substantially greater than had been reported, including 300 of the guerrillas, 20 hostages and 60 to 65 soldiers. The 160 terrorists who were captured, including about 20 women, were being tried and were sure to be beheaded, probably within a week, he said, except for about 20 children.

Based on subsequent interrogation of the captured, the official said that the incident was planned

over perhaps six months, the last two of which were spent sequestering arms, including Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles, and food in the mosque and bringing the guerrillas into the country in carefully organized "cells" of 20 to 25 in which only the leader, usually a foreigner, knew of the plans for the others.

## Disgruntled Employee

The leader of the group at the mosque who was captured was a Saudi named Juyman, a member of the Oteba tribe to which the religious fundamentalists also belonged, the official said. Juyman was not a fundamentalist, but a former government worker who had been dismissed and publicly flogged for drinking.

As a result, Juyman became involved with underground groups, the official said. As an Oteba, he was able to persuade the fundamentalists to participate in the Mecca incident, the leader of whom, who

billed himself the "mahdi" or messiah, was killed in the fighting. "The ones I met were so brainwashed that even their sentences didn't differ," he said.

It had been established that the guerrillas were Moslems, though not members of the fundamentalist Shiite sect. The Saudi aide said nothing to alter that understanding.

About 80 percent of the participants were Saudis, the official said; the balance were Yemenis, Southern Yemenis, Egyptians, Pakistanis, and Moroccans.

"It's impossible to believe that Juyman, traveling between Karachi, Cairo and Aden personally set this up," the Saudi official said.

The official gave the following account of the attack on the Grand Mosque, a vast structure that can hold 250,000 pilgrims:

At dawn on Tuesday, 50 of the band arrived carrying coffins. Mourners often bring bodies in coffins to pray over. As the prayers ended, the 50, who were joined by

the other 450 who had come in as pilgrims, opened the coffins, which contained weapons, and rushed to chain and guard each of the mosque's 48 doors according to the prearranged plan. Most of the estimated 45,000 pilgrims were allowed to leave. About 1,000 remained, all but 100 of whom trickled out in the first few days.

At the same time, the mahdi began a long discourse in the midst of which he demanded that all those remaining declare their allegiance. Two mosque guards and 18 pilgrims refused and were shot.

Meanwhile, the local police were called. They who were skeptical and sent only a jeep with two men. The driver was killed and the passenger wounded.

Next came a local police team, which, still believing the insurgents were religious fanatics, assaulted the building.

"All hell broke loose," he said. "We didn't know what hit us; everything was firing" from upstairs windows and the minarets. Eight were killed and 36 wounded.

Finally, 1,000 members of the National Guard were brought in and for fear of damaging the kaaba or holy stone, were told by the ulama or religious leaders that only two doors could be attacked. Those doors were of foot-thick steel and it took six rounds from an anti-tank weapon to open them, said the official, who described the battle using aerial photographs and blueprints of the structure.

When the troops entered, they discovered that the terrorists had prepared themselves a refuge in a room that had been strong between alternate pillars in the columned halls to prevent the troops from charging. Ladders had been positioned to allow access to the minarets and key strategic positions.

"We decided to fight them commando style, instead of assaulting them," the official said. Groups of 100 to 150 soldiers were placed around the mosque by armored personnel carriers to clean out a section at a time. The remaining 200 terrorists retreated by retreating underground, which had 220 rooms, 15 doors and 56 windows.

Worried about hostages and hearing the voices of women and children, the government decided to wait them out and in the course of a week, a few at a time, the remaining band surrendered.

## Thatcher Vetoes Investigation of Churchill Affair

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today rejected opposition demands for an investigation into a one-time love affair between Sir Winston Churchill's grandson and the ex-wife of a multimillionaire Saudi Arabian arms dealer.

In a perfunctory written reply read to Parliament while she was visiting Washington, Mrs. Thatcher said she was satisfied that Winston Churchill's affair with Soraya Khashoggi had caused no breach of security.

Mr. Churchill, a Conservative member of Parliament who bears his grandfather's name, has admitted that he was the "prominent politician" mentioned during a court trial as having been involved with Mrs. Khashoggi, the ex-wife of Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi arms dealer and financier who is one of the world's richest men.

James Wellbeloved, a Labor member of Parliament, had called for a security investigation into the affair on grounds that Mr. Churchill, 39, was involved in defense matters when he was seeing Mrs. Khashoggi.

## Japan, Citing Oil Needs, Balks at Boycotting Iran

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Japan today told the United States that it supports its efforts to free the 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran but needs Iranian oil too badly to join a U.S. boycott, Japanese officials said.

Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Carwell, President Carter's special emissary, met Premier Masayoshi Ohira and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita to seek Japan's cooperation with economic sanctions against Iran.

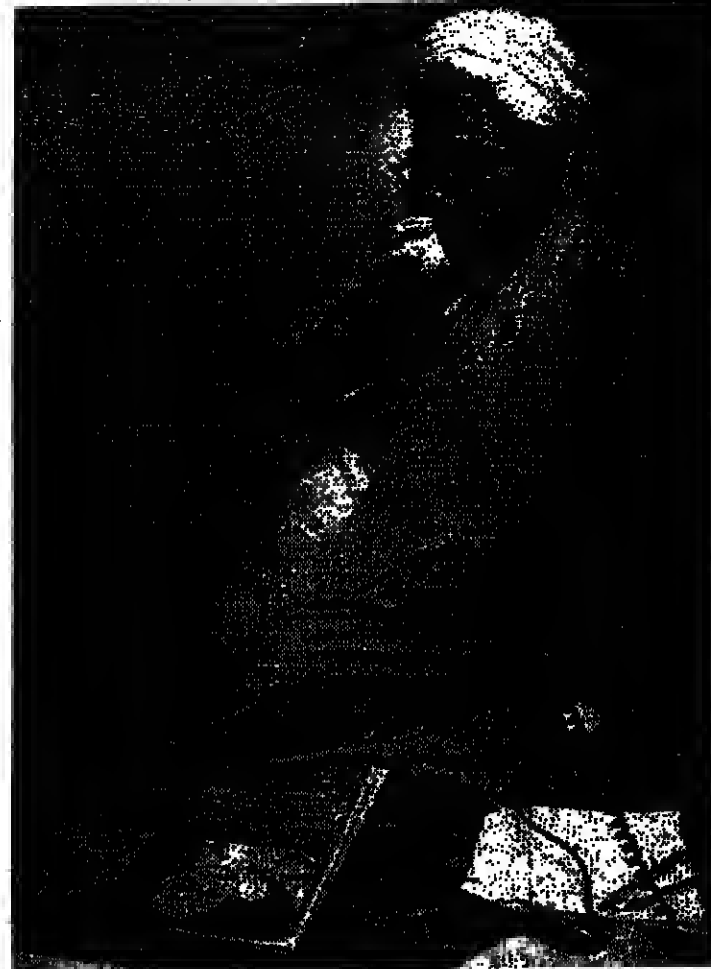
Officials said the men told Mr. Carwell that the United States has Tokyo's support for demands that Iran free the hostages. They quoted Mr. Takeshita as saying that Japan "will try to avoid embarrassing the United States" in its relations with Iran, but that the question of Japanese loans and other economic ties to the Iranian regime were a private affair.

Foreign Minister Saburo Okita told Mr. Carwell: "Japan fully understands the American sentiment, but it still depends largely on Iran."

## Uganda Torture Site To Become Museum

KAMPALA, Uganda, Dec. 17 (AP) — The State Research Bureau headquarters in Kampala, where thousands were tortured and murdered during the eight-year reign of President Idi Amin, is to be turned into a national museum.

The Uganda Times, the government-run daily newspaper, quoted President Godfrey Binaisa yesterday as saying that the museum will "basically teach the future generations the effects of dictatorial rule" and will feature displays on atrocities under Marshal Amin.



Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali

## Proud of Executions

## Khalkhali Has No Regrets In Role as Iran's Avenger

By Jonathan C. Randal

QOM, Iran, Dec. 17 (WP) — His friends call him "The Wrath of God," his enemies call him "The Cat Killer," but all Iranians regard Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali as a man to be reckoned with.

The chief of Iran's revolutionary court system, known for his death sentences, Sheikh Khalkhali is convinced that vengeance is a religious duty and determined to seek revenge among the "corrupt on Earth," both in Iran and abroad.

His sometimes vainglorious calls for the assassination of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, along with his family and chief lieutenants, are being taken seriously since the recent assassination in Paris of a son of the deposed monarch's twin sister, Princess Ashraf.

"I don't think I have made any mistakes," Sheikh Khalkhali said yesterday when asked if it was true he had erred in some of his execution orders.

According to a story that is perhaps apocryphal, Sheikh Khalkhali, when told that he had ordered the execution of a man whose identity had been mistaken, replied: "No matter, in any case he will go straight to heaven."

Sheikh Khalkhali's detractors also recount a tale that his lifelong penchant for torturing and killing cats reached such proportions that he had to be interned for treatment in a mental institution in years past.

## Claims Persecution

As the 53-year-old Moslem cleric tells it, his life under the shah was one of unending persecution: first in prison for siding with his exiled teacher and hero, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, then in banishment in a variety of unattractive provincial towns.

He has no doubts about his present calling. When he told Ayatollah Khomeini that he was being asked to accept a heavy responsibility in running Iran's revolutionary courts, he said, the Iranian leader replied: "I think that you are not afraid."

Armed guards patrol outside his modest house near the railroad tracks in this holy city and visitors

are frisked before they are admitted to the courtyard, where the wash hangs on a line to dry.

Inside, stony-eyed acolytes sitting on rugs follow Sheikh Khalkhali's every utterance as his leader interrupts his interview to deal with favor-seekers and to stamp professed documents with a copper chop.

He appears proud of his controversial reputation and boasts of anonymous letters and telephone calls threatening his life. "I was also threatened by the government and Revolutionary Council," he said cryptically.

## Admits Opposition

Nor is Sheikh Khalkhali bashful in conceding opposition within the government to his penchant for executions.

"I've ordered more than 200 executions, more than the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals after World War II," he said, laughing. Other sources put the number of executions since the February revolution at more than 600, although some of the killings undoubtedly were not condoned or ordered by him.

He specifically mentioned then-Premier Mehdi Bazargan's opposition to the executions last spring of the shah's longtime premier, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, and of the director of the shah's secret police, Nematollah Nassiri.

Mr. Bazargan argued that they were entitled to a fair trial during which the shah's alleged crimes could be exposed — a view that Ayatollah Khomeini has adopted in the present hostage crisis with the United States by calling for a show trial to establish U.S. guilt.

Defends Decisions

Sheikh Khalkhali defended his decisions, arguing that with their connections and money "they'd be freed by now" had he not had them shot. "If Nassiri came back to life," he said, "I'd kill him again."

He said that he hoped for the freedom of the 50 Americans held hostage at the U.S. Embassy, whom he referred to as "our guests." But he said that some may be executed if they "are found guilty of ordering shooting of people."

Carefully calculating his effect on a roomful of admirers, he took issue with President Carter's decision not to light all of the White House Christmas tree lights until all of the hostages are freed.

"How come he didn't do the same thing... last year when so many Iranians died fighting the shah?" he asked. "If Carter wants to deceive people, the hostages will not be freed for 10 years."

Agents Abroad

There are Iranian agents abroad who are "trained by the Palestinians," he said, "and in Europe and even America, they are fluent in English and French. And if they find any of the past regime's officials they will kill them."

He was asked whether it was not time to stop the revenge. "No," he replied, "not yet. I'll give a reward to anyone who shoots someone on the list [of assassination targets]."

He insisted on his determination to "take my revenge in the name of all the oppressed who suffered during the shah."

Sheikh Khalkhali seemed ill at ease only when questioned about his controversial role in the revolutionary government's unsuccessful efforts to suppress an uprising by the Kurds in favor of autonomy.

The Kurds accuse him of the slaughter last summer of innocent civilians at Paveh, Saqqez and Mahabad, including the reported executions of a Kurdish doctor and of a merchant who refused to convert to Islam.

These reported excesses and errors have branded Sheikh Khalkhali to such a point that the Kurdistan Democratic Party leader, Abdor Rahman Qassemi, recently joked when asked why he had not ordered the shah's assassination.

"Politically," the Kurdish leader asked, "do you think Khalkhali really hurts us?"

## From Europe Forces

## NATO Approaches Russia On Mutual Troop Pullout

VIENNA, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — NATO offered today to pull 13,000 U.S. troops from West Germany in exchange for the withdrawal of three Soviet Army divisions, totalling 30,000 men, from Eastern Europe.

If accepted, the plan would represent the first agreed pullback by East-West forces since World War II. It would be the starting point of a manpower and arms reduction program that both sides have sought in six years of tough negotiations.

The initiative was described by Western diplomats as a determined attempt to break the deadlock in force-reduction talks in Vienna and to get an interim agreement signed soon between NATO and the Communist Warsaw Pact.

NATO officials said they hoped for a quick response because the proposal resembled a withdrawal plan tabled by the seven-nation Warsaw Pact 18 months ago.

The NATO offer was the key element in a large and complicated package of proposals handed over to Warsaw Pact negotiators at an informal meeting here, they said.

## Replacement Plan

The NATO proposals replaced an original Western plan for a first-phase withdrawal of 68,000 Soviet and 29,000 U.S. troops. NATO said the rough 2-to-1 advantage for the West was justified because Warsaw Pact manpower exceeded total NATO forces by about 150,000 men.

Communist diplomats said they hoped the new plan would help sidestep the dispute over manpower figures that has almost paralyzed the Vienna negotiations for the last two years.

But NATO officials said agreement on manpower data was still essential even for a limited pullback of U.S. and Soviet troops. Eventual

ly, the two sides hope to negotiate cuts by nine other nations to each alliance to a total of 70 ground forces.

"The figures are still subject to central, although it may be easier to get agreement with troops in the first phase," officials said.

The NATO package, by alliance foreign ministers last Friday, was by the chief U.S. negotiator, Jonathan Dean, at a meeting restricted to senior chiefs from three NATO Warsaw Pact countries.

## Linked With Communism

The proposals will be presented when the Vienna summit holds its 224th session on Thursday before breaking a six-week Christmas and New Year recess. Full details will not be public at present.

The first-phase U.S. withdrawal would be linked with commitments for later reductions in Belgium, Britain, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland.

In a separate move, NATO announced the withdrawal of 1,000 U.S. troops from Europe, originally included in NATO's reduction plan for the Vienna talks.

The decision — complete plans for the location of medium-range missiles in Europe — followed a NATO announcement that up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks would be withdrawn from East Germany.

Senior NATO and Warsaw Pact officials were to meet again to continue discussions on the treaty, but hopes that questions put by communist delegations can be resolved before the conference reconvenes.

## 19 Senators Advise Carter To Put Off Vote on SALT

(Continued from Page 1)

amendments. "Should circumstances arise," the letter says, "in which there are insufficient votes either to strengthen or to ratify, we think that serious consideration should be given to postponement."

The White House has pushed for an early vote on the treaty, fearing that further delay could lead to new political complications, such as the recent debate over the Soviet bridge in Cuba, that could finally kill the treaty.

The letter was signed by several senators who had been considered ready to vote against the treaty early next year. Besides Sens. Nunn and Warner, the signing senators were: Henry Bellmon, R-Okla.; Lybby Bentsen, D-Tex.; David Boren, D-Okla.; Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn.; Lawton Chiles, D-Fla.; John Danforth, R-Mo.; Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz.; Peter Domenici, R-N.M.; David Durenberger, R-Minn.; James Exon Jr., D-Neb.; S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif.; John Heinz

3d, R-Pa.; Larry Pressler, R-South Dakota; R-N.H. Simpson, R-Wyo.; Richard D-Fla., and Edward Zorn, Neb.

Several of these, including Bentsen, DeConcini and Simpson, have been viewed as strongly opposed to the treaty.

Some Senate aides said it was likely to be a disappointing vote on the treaty. Senate opponents, such as Sens. Henry J. Waxman, and John Tower, who have been pushing for a vote on the treaty in the Senate, administration, called the 67 votes for ratification.

An aide said the letter stated that there is a size group of moderate senators neither completely opposed to the treaty nor willing to vote for it, evidence that the nation is moving to improve its strategic position.

In taking this stand, the aides said to have been influenced by the arguments of Sen. N. Kissinger, who said last that a vote on the treaty should be delayed until steps taken to improve the country's defenses.

Aides said that many of the senators who signed the letter recently held a series of meetings with Mr. R. and former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

## French Budget Passes Without Assembly Vote

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — The center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre today forced the 1980 French budget into law without a National Assembly vote, after making it a confidence issue.

To do so the government had to defeat two censure motions. Two Gaullists sided with the Socialists, who mustered 197 votes for their motion. A separate Communist motion won 196 votes, well short of the 246 required for an absolute majority.

It was the first time in the 21-year history of the Fifth Republic that a budget became law without a parliamentary vote. Mr. Barre had to make the second reading of the budget a confidence issue, like the first, because his Gaullist partners would not support the government.

The prime minister resorted to article 49 of the constitution, which permits essential legislation to go through without a vote if the government makes a confidence issue and survives a censure motion.

## Israel Banking on 'Solar Pond' As Energy Source of the Future

SODOM, Israel, Dec. 17 (LAT) — Israel, giving itself a Hamlet present from the sun, last night flooded the shores of the Dead Sea with lights powered by solar energy.

What Israel says is the largest solar electric power-generating station in the world — a 150-kilowatt system capable of providing power needs of a good-sized hotel — was turned on after dark to demonstrate Israel's ability to produce energy from a pond of salt.

Nearby is the site of another similar project, called a solar pond, on which work will begin in the spring. The new system, officials say, will provide 50,000 kilowatts, enough power for a city of 10,000 persons.

Israeli scientists say large portions of the Dead Sea could be closed in dikes and turned into solar ponds capable of providing most of Israel's electric power needs by the year 2000.

A solar pond consists of salty water covered by fresh water, which prevents the salty water from rising, thus trapping the sun's heat in the lower layer of water. The few such ponds found in the state developed heat close to the boiling point in the lower, salt level.

Ormat Turbines Ltd. developed a turbine that spins with temperature heat, instead of the steam needed in ordinary powered electric generating turbines. Tests showed the temperature developed in a solar pond would spin Ormat's turbines, general power.

A third of Israel's population use solar energy to heat water for their homes. But the mirror-like panels common on Israeli roofs do not work well in prolonged periods of cloudiness.

les parfums de  
Nina Ricci



Les Parfums de Nina Ricci, Paris

JANUARY 1980



For Conspiracy to Overcharge

U.S. Agencies Disagree On Oil-Firm Indictments

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP) — The Justice Department has rejected a request from the Department of Energy (DOE) that it seek criminal indictments against two major oil companies on a variety of charges, including conspiracy to overcharge crude oil customers.

Documents obtained by The Washington Post show that on June 1, 1978, DOE General Counsel John Coleman recommended that Justice charge Texaco Inc. and the Oil Co. and some of their employees with willfully circumventing federal regulations aimed at controlling crude oil prices.

The case involves the Signal Hill oil field in Los Angeles County, where the DOE alleges that Texaco, owner and largest operator of the field, and Sun, which is the second-largest working interest, conspired in 1975-76 to charge more for crude oil than allowed.

In papers given to Justice and obtained by The Post, the DOE contends that the two firms decided to set several inoperative wells to produce the average production per well in the field below 10 barrels a day.

By getting the average production down to that level, the companies could reclassify the field as a "small oil property" — exempt from the DOE's control — and charge about \$4.50 a barrel.

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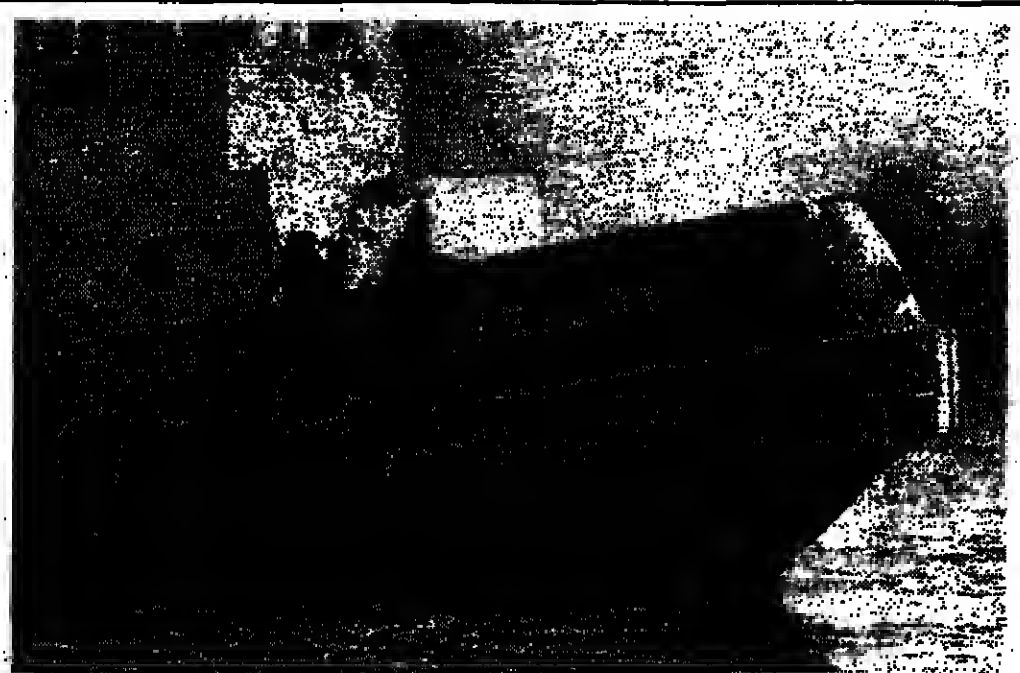
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Sailors prepare to move out of Helsinki harbor with the season's first coat of ice on their ship.

At Least 19 Die as Storms Batter Europe

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP) — At least 19 persons were dead or missing in the winter's first storms, as snow, heavy rain and gales battered much of northern Europe, causing destruction on land and at sea.

Ireland and Scotland were hardest hit by gales, which started Friday and gusted up to 120 miles an hour in some areas. Many ships were forced to run for cover on the English Channel. Trees were reported knocked down by the winds as well as chimney stacks, electric lines and walls.

A woman was killed today when a tree fell on the car in which she was riding near Ballantrae in southwest Scotland. She was later identified as Lady Ballantrae. Her husband, the former governor-general of New Zealand, escaped with minor injuries.

Hopes of finding the seven-member crew of the British fishing boat Ocean Monarch faded after two empty lifeboats were found. The 62-foot vessel was last heard from Saturday off the Shetland Islands.

At least two other Britons, a climber and an angler, were missing and believed dead. Five buses skidded off the road in central Norway Saturday, killing three young Swedes and injuring 30.

Helicopters picked up more than 500 North Sea oil workers from a 100,000-ton Texaco crane barge Saturday night as it drifted in gale-lashed seas off the northeast Scottish coast. Ten crewmen were airlifted to safety from the Greek freighter Skoplos as winds drove the listing ship toward the coast of southwest England.

In Glasgow, a woman died after she had been hit by a falling chimney. The pilot of a light plane was killed when he crashed in high winds in a quarry in southern England.

At least two French fishing trawlers with 11 men aboard were given up for lost until they limped back to shore, their radio and communications equipment knocked out, but their crews safe. One Danish seaman was reported missing when he was swept off the deck of his vessel at sea, French authorities reported.

Ashore in France, at least two deaths were reported. A woman was killed when her car was hit by a falling tree branch and a workman died when he was blown off a house under construction.

In Belgium, a woman was killed when a wall collapsed because of heavy winds in Liege.

Britain to Proceed With Conference

Catholic Leader to Attend Ulster Talks

By Leonard Downie Jr. LONDON, Dec. 17 (WP) — An accord with the leader of Northern Ireland's main Catholic party has enabled Britain to proceed with plans for a conference of Protestant and Catholic political leaders next month to consider British proposals that they share power in an Ulster home rule government.

John Hume, the leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, Northern Ireland's principal Catholic political party, agreed over the weekend to attend the conference after British officials promised that the Irish dimension — links between Ulster and the Irish Republic — could be discussed.

The British will be seeking from the Ulster politicians a consensus on a limited form of self-government, with sufficient power for the Catholic minority, that can be established by the British Parliament. Complete agreement by all parties at the conference will not be required as long as the British believe that both Ulster communities will support what Parliament enacts.

Thatcher Determined Previous attempts at self-government and power-sharing have failed in Northern Ireland, but Britain and other interested countries, including the United States, believe that sectarian peace can be achieved there only through increased political cooperation between Protestants and Catholics.

The British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Humphrey Atkins, announced plans for the Ulster conference in Parliament last month. But the initiative appeared doomed when only one of the four Ulster political parties invited to the conference, the nonsectarian Alliance Party, agreed to attend.

Although other British officials were not certain that the time was yet ripe to try again to persuade Ulster's Protestant majority and Catholic minority to share power in some form of self-government, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was determined to demonstrate that she wanted to do more than just crack down on the Irish Republican Army.

Mrs. Thatcher made clear that, whether some of the Ulster parties liked it or not, she intended to give Northern Ireland limited self-government and to transfer to it some of the almost-total governmental responsibility that Britain exercises there. She also agreed to meet each of the Ulster political leaders in London, presumably to discuss security in Northern Ireland.

Shortly after his meeting with Mrs. Thatcher, the Rev. Ian Paisley, the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, who is regarded as Ulster's most militant Protestant leader, agreed to attend the conference in Belfast.

Gerry Fitt, then the leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, also said that he would attend. But he was overruled by his party's executive committee because the British discussion document for the conference ruled out any consideration of links between Ulster and the Irish Republic or on future political unification of the island.

Mr. Fitt, a member of the British Parliament along with Mr. Paisley, then resigned as party leader and was replaced by Mr. Hume, Ulster's only Catholic member of the European Parliament. He began negotia-

tions with Mr. Atkins that led to the British promise of discussion of the Irish dimension.

The only remaining holdout is James Molyneux, another member of the British Parliament and the leader of the Official Unionist Party, the chief Protestant rival of Mr. Paisley's party in Ulster. Mr. Molyneux is believed to be acting under the influence of Enoch Powell, a former Conservative member of Parliament who switched to the Official Unionists in Ulster. Mr. Powell strongly favors complete integration of Northern Ireland into Britain, a proposal that also was ruled out in the discussion document for the Ulster conference.

There is growing pressure on Mr. Molyneux from others in his party, including members of Parliament, to change his mind. They fear that they have been outflanked by Mr. Paisley, who otherwise would be the sole spokesman for Ulster's Protestants at the conference.

"We have re-established contact with the spacecraft," said Frank Bristow of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. "Now the trick is to find out what happened."

Two-way radio contact with the spacecraft, due to reach Saturn next November, was lost Thursday during a routine course correction maneuver. Voyager-1, 660 million miles from Earth, apparently became disoriented during the course correction and aimed its transmission antenna in the wrong direction, Mr. Bristow said. Two previous attempts to re-align the antenna failed.

Optical sensors aboard the craft were programmed to recognize a bright star called Canopus and use it as a landmark when aiming the antenna. There was speculation that it had locked onto the wrong star.

U.S. Officials Describe Kremlin Program

New Carrier Part of Soviet Naval Buildup

By Richard Halloran WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — U.S. defense officials say that they have confirmed that the Soviet Union is building its first nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier, marking a major step forward in Moscow's plan to assemble a powerful deep-water navy.

Officials said that the head of the Soviet Navy, Adm. Sergei Gorshkov, recently acknowledged to U.S. diplomats in Moscow that the ship was under construction. The existence of the ship had been rumored. Naval experts said that the ship would be similar in size to the USS Forrestal, which displaces more than 75,000 tons when fully loaded and carrying 85 aircraft. The Soviet Union has two 43,000-ton carriers, and two more are being built.

Analysts here said that they expected the Soviet Union to build four or five of the large aircraft carriers and to surround them with other warships to form battle groups in the U.S. manner, to project Soviet naval power anywhere in the world.

Defense officials also disclosed other recent developments that add to the Soviet Union's transformation of its navy from a coastal defense force to a worldwide ocean-going navy. The developments included the following:

• Simultaneous construction of four new classes of nuclear-powered cruisers — one a 30,000-ton battle cruiser with guns for shore bombardment or ship-to-ship combat, another for anti-submarine operations, a third for sophisticated anti-aircraft warfare and the fourth armed with missiles. At present, the largest Soviet cruiser displaces 15,000 tons.

• Sea trials of the Alpha submarine, which has a titanium hull that permits it to dive to more than 2,000 feet, or twice the depth achieved by a U.S. submarine, and to steam at 42 knots, faster than any U.S. vessel.

• Construction of a new class of large, heavily armed logistics craft that will enable Soviet warships to operate far from home without reliance on foreign bases. The Russians are also building ships that can remove nuclear missiles from submarines, repair them and replace them so that the submarine need not return to a Soviet port.

• Heavy capital investment in the expansion and refurbishing of shipyards, which is the development most indicative of Moscow's intentions to expand its navy. Only about half of the current capacity of these shipyards is being used.

As seen here, the missions of the rapidly growing Soviet Navy are to disrupt the sealanes between the United States and Europe, the Middle East and Asia in time of war and to project Soviet power into the Third World at any time.

Naval officers here said that Soviet naval leaders had become fascinated with big ships, which makes the construction of the aircraft carriers, the cruisers and the Alpha submarine logical complements to ships that the Russians have already built.

Another logistics ship being fitted out is a 25,000-ton submarine tender with cranes that can lift nuclear missiles from a submarine so that technicians can perform tests and maintenance on them. Since Soviet ballistic missile submarines are forbidden to call in foreign ports, they must return home for such maintenance now.

To build all of these ships, the Soviet Union has 28 large shipyards, 4 of them new and 24 having been expanded recently. Of the 28 yards, 13 are devoted mostly to shipbuilding and the other 15 to maintenance and repair.

Cienfuegos in Cuba. But the Soviet Union, like the United States, has recognized that those bases may be unreliable.

To overcome that drawback, the Russians have built a 40,000-ton replenishment ship, the Berezina, which is as large as any in the U.S. fleet and can carry fuel, ammunition, food and other stores. A second is under construction and naval experts here say they have evidence that two more will be built.

Two of those ships are expected to be assigned to the Northern Fleet, the Soviet Union's largest, one to the Black Sea Fleet, which also operates in the Mediterranean, and the fourth to the Pacific Fleet, based at Vladivostok.

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Another logistics ship being fitted out is a 25,000-ton submarine tender with cranes that can lift nuclear missiles from a submarine so that technicians can perform tests and maintenance on them. Since Soviet ballistic missile submarines are forbidden to call in foreign ports, they must return home for such maintenance now.

To build all of these ships, the Soviet Union has 28 large shipyards, 4 of them new and 24 having been expanded recently. Of the 28 yards, 13 are devoted mostly to shipbuilding and the other 15 to maintenance and repair.

Cienfuegos in Cuba. But the Soviet Union, like the United States, has recognized that those bases may be unreliable.

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## Focus on the Vatican

As Pope John Paul II approaches his second Christmas as supreme pontiff, the time seems right to examine the direction in which he is leading the Roman Catholic Church. Western journalists are scurrying from university to university and Middle Eastern capital to Middle Eastern capital in search of Islamic scholars these days, but little attention is being paid to Rome. Although the world's 720 million Latin Rite Catholics are more numerous than their Moslem brethren, they are neither occupying an embassy nor are they, for the most part, sitting on vast oil reserves. But the positions of the Roman Catholic Church, because they are closely identified with the Western values that are under attack in much of the Moslem world, are especially ripe for study at this moment.

It so happens that an event currently unfolding provides a focal point for considering the policies of John Paul II. The Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith has begun determining whether or not the Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx, a Dutch theologian, has expressed a heretical opinion on the doctrine of the dual nature of Jesus. The Christological dispute, itself, is left in the hands of theologians. But the interrogation of Rev. Schillebeeckx symbolizes the pope's theologically conservative outlook. It could be said, in fact, that we are witnessing a tendency toward Catholic fundamentalism in the West paralleling the Moslem world's tendency toward Islamic fundamentalism.

Pope John Paul has captivated the world with his charisma. And because he is relatively young, travels widely, skis and swims, he projects the image of an eminently modern man. But his view of the church and its role seems as solidly traditional as the Rock of St. Peter. He favors celibacy for priests and op-

poses the priesthood for women; he is against divorce, artificial birth control and most assuredly he rejects abortion; he wants the clergy to wear clerical habit at all times and to be resolute in maintaining their vows; he opposes social radicalism in the priesthood and avidly promotes the role of Mary as the Holy Mother.

The pope speaks for the poor and the politically oppressed and for that he is often characterized as a liberal socially and politically. But liberalism implies more an approach than an attitude. Conservatives are equally concerned about human rights. The pope, because he prefers prayer to activism as a method of helping to relieve misery and because he is a strict constructionist in his reading of the Bible and the Church Fathers, is more conservative than liberal. He is a canny politician with a well-developed sense of the possible, honed fine during his apprenticeship in the Polish episcopate. Caution has marked his style to the point where critics have accused him of not taking full account of the seriousness of major problems confronting the church such as pluralism in North America and anti-clericalism in South America.

But the pope is too wise and experienced not to grasp these realities. He seems to believe in the efficacy of the traditional methods of the church and in preserving the church, itself, as an island of stability in a world in flux. There is no certain way of telling whether he has chosen the right course for what may well be apocalyptic times, but he appears content to practice direct confrontation in the church where he is master and detente outside where his influence is considerable, but amorphous.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Free the Hostages

Perhaps one of the most dangerous elements in the U.S.-Iranian crisis is the conceit — the delusion, really — of this week's Iranian foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, that he understands the political anthropology of the United States. Western-garbed and -coiffed, English-speaking, TV-minded Mr. Ghotbzadeh on Sunday delivered himself of some more of those Uriah Heep-like thoughts on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," and the magnitude of his misreading of the U.S. response to the acts of cowardice and criminality he and his friends pass off as Iranian government "policy" was staggering. Throughout the broadcast, Mr. Ghotbzadeh kept alluding to some sinister and out-of-touch powers in the United States who were forcing the discussion away from the "real" issues and making it seem that the only issue is that of the hostages.

There is something Mr. Ghotbzadeh needs desperately to know: The hostages are the only issue, and there is no disposition in the United States to view things otherwise. The Shah; the relationship of the United States to Iran before, during and after the Shah's dictatorship; the fine points of whether centuries-long practices of cruelty within Iran were better, worse or no different under the Shah (and now, under the bloody new dictatorship that has replaced him) — all these are subjects that can be discussed by the Iranians whenever and with whomever they want. They have nothing to do with the seizure and prolonged abuse of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

### International Opinion

#### Fear of Spanish Police

Last week's serious and widespread riots in Spain were a symptom of an hereditary disease: even the new democratic Spain and its new democratic government are still afraid of the military. For the military still implies the police force, which still is under army command, a branch of the Ministry of Defense, and answerable still to unpurged generals who owe their promotion to Franco.

What was widely believed to have happened last Thursday was that five policemen murdered two students in Madrid. What happened on Friday was an outbreak of rioting nationwide. Its cause was fear and resentment of a police force which still is regarded as an instrument of oppression and of Franco's army.

The government has not yet tackled what would seem, in the light of last week's explosion, to be one of its most important tasks, which is to break the power of the Spanish Army to intervene domestically.

— From the Guardian (London).

#### Issue of Euromissiles

The plan to modernize NATO's European-based missile force, by stationing 572 new U.S. missiles in Europe, stems directly from the Soviet deployment of the SS-20, an extremely accurate new rocket capable of striking targets throughout Western Europe from mobile bases in the Soviet Union.

The new NATO weapons, U.S.-owned and operated, will have an equivalent capability. They are therefore a means of helping to prevent the creation of a military imbalance. Their main importance in NATO eyes, however, is in visibly strengthening the U.S. commitment to defend Europe, which became suspect in some quarters after the retreat from Vietnam and through the weakness of recent presidents. The missiles, it is argued, will be more committed than those on U.S. soil, which the United States might be hesitant to use for fear of retaliation against its heartland.

— From the Observer (London).

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
December 18, 1904

STEVENSVILLE, Mich. — Peder Nissen, who started across Lake Michigan in his freak boat called "Fool Killer No. 3," was found dead on the beach here today, washed ashore during the night. His "Fool Killer," a 30-foot canvas balloon boat, was down the beach from the body and was considerably damaged. A life-preserver and his overcoat were fastened to the basket-shaped car in the boat. When the wrecked aquatic balloon was examined, one of Nissen's business cards was found, on the back of which was a note from the dead adventurer saying that an air hose upon which he depended to renew his supply of air had broken and that he was doomed to die of suffocation.

Fifty Years Ago  
December 18, 1929

PARIS — A reader writes to the editor of the Herald today: "I am sick of all these questions: 'Will women wear long skirts?' and 'Do men still look at legs?' For many years now men have been able to sum up a woman at one glance. It is now time for a change. Why not give them the more difficult job of imagining the leg from the ankle? It is high time for a little mystery. The normal man will not like this program, but he will after the first week. As for the women — there are a few who are afraid of the costumes will not be compatible with their 'newfound freedom.' But long skirts will be doubly attractive after the long craze for short ones."



'Yeah, but I Had More Fun Getting Here.'

## Patience Is Not Fortitude

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What is our standard of success in the Iranian crisis? What criterion will determine if the Carter administration succeeded in meeting the challenge?

In Carter's own eyes, he will have succeeded by securing the safe return of the hostages through peaceful means, after having refused to deliver the deposed Shah for execution. To the president, success essentially means nobody dead.

Using this criterion, he will be able to contrast his patience and restraint with the action of President Ford following the seizure of the Mayaguez, which retrieved U.S. seamen promptly at some cost of life.

### Split or Coup

If the lives of hostages are our "primary concern" — if success is to be measured in immediate humanitarian terms — then Carter's approach is likely to be declared a success.

In time, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime will come apart, as a result of the secession of Kurds, Baluchis and Azerbaijanis, or after a split with other religious leaders, or by a coup from within the military, or after a takeover by Communists. The last of the U.S. hostages — if convicted of spying but not executed — would presumably then be freed. Patience would have been rewarded.

But a negotiator who only gets back his POWs is not always considered a success. On the contrary, much higher criteria will be put forward.

Did the United States respond to an act of war promptly and effectively? As a result of the Carter response, are terrorists in Iran and elsewhere in the world more or less likely to use kidnapping against Americans as a tool to gain attention and affect policy? Did the United States gain or lose respect among nations who depend on our resolve for protection? Has our extended patience made the U.S. a clearer deterrent more or less credible?

Looked at in this light — and with many more than 50 lives at stake — the Carter actions to date will be seen to be not only unsuccessful, but dangerous.

The administration's initial response to the second invasion of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was first to rule out the use of force, then to rule it in, and then out again. Only after Iran moved to withdraw its funds did the United States freeze

its assets. Under pressure to return the Shah, Carter passed the pressure along to the Shah to get out of the United States — in this way, kidnappers were able to punish the Shah by remote control of the U.S. president.

The second U.S. response was to portray itself to the world as the injured party. Before the UN and the World Court, the United States asserted that it was truly deserving of the pity of the world "community." The United States fairly preened in patience, gloried in impotence, and accepted gratefully the unanimous sympathy of other nations.

By revealing its victimization, the United States has heightened the terrorists around the world. In Pakistan and Libya, government officials encourage the sacking of U.S. embassies, which resulted in the murder of Marine guards; in Turkey, four Americans were ambushed and killed. When Pakistan and Libya produce the first of Islam's atom bombs, the magnitude of terrorism's power will take a quantum jump.

### Business as Usual

With the United States calling its paralysis "patience," and while the president calls the meaningless ejection of Iranian diplomats "tightening the screws," the world has been doing business as usual with a country at war with the United States. This is because U.S. patience is viewed with dismay by our friends and with contempt by our enemies.

What should the United States have done? To prove it could not be coerced by kidnapping, the United States should have offered the Shah asylum. Washington should have imposed a food blockade immediately, insisting that no other supplier of grain pick up the slack. The United States should now be mining the Strait of Hormuz, so that U.S. forces can make the decision about what goes in and out of the Gulf. The United States would not then have to beg the Japanese to help apply economic pressure on Iran.

The central point is not to succeed in obtaining the release of the U.S. hostages by the display of patience. The point is to succeed in the release of the hostages by a demonstration of U.S. impatience. Only in that way can we send the message to every would-be terrorist that the murder or kidnapping of Americans is a losing proposition.

No nukes needed; the choice is not between the present dithering and a rain of bombs, which Carter

apologists would have us believe. A range of nonviolent military-economic actions is available, many of which should now be in operation; more important, we should be using this provocation to project U.S. power into new Middle East bases.

Carter and his men, pleading rather than pressuring, measure their own success in terms of 50 lives to be saved. If these lives are purchased at the cost of thousands of others, and if U.S. inaction invites a Soviet-sponsored grab at the West's oil lifeline, then history — not to mention next year's election — will judge where patience ends and fortitude begins.

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## Adamant on Autonomy

By Chascan Bishara

WASHINGTON — Israel's release of Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nabulus signals an admission by Israel of the danger it poses even by people who are under occupation, and of the influence of world public opinion upon the decisions of that state. The Begin government's goal behind the Shaka case was to silence Palestinian resistance to the autonomy talks concerning the West Bank and Gaza.

To Menachem Begin and his supporters, the "autonomy" that is being negotiated between his government and Anwar Sadat's, without any Palestinian participation or support, is the maximum Begin can allow for these territories and for the Palestinians living there. This position was stated as recently as Nov. 14 to a Swedish newspaper: "Self-determination," Begin asked, "Excuse me, there is no question of a state."

With these negotiations sure to fail, his government hoped that by expelling one of the prominent opponents of Camp David and its proposed autonomy, the government would be in a better situation to achieve Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza.

Mayor Shaka was first accused of supporting and expressing sympathy with Palestinian "terrorism" in a private conversation with Gen. Danny Matt. As published in the Israeli press, however, Shaka did not support the 1977 Palestinian coast operation (in which 34 people were killed), but expressed his opinion that as long as Israel occupies Arab territory such operations are to be

expected. The general was in fact trying to entrap Shaka by repeating his questions regarding the coastal operation and Shaka's position on it seven different times.

Because Shaka did not fall into the trap of making a statement for which he could be deported, another reason had to be invented to justify his deportation. Thus we were told that the mayor was a longtime agitator and a PLO supporter. If such reasoning had indeed been accepted, it would have set a dangerous precedent under which anybody in the West Bank could be deported, since the vast majority are PLO sympathizers.

In the midst of the Shaka case, the Israeli government announced its intention to establish 31 more settlements on the West Bank. This decision seems to have been made to pacify the extreme rightists in Israel, such as the Gush Etzionim and their hero, Ariel Sharon, by signaling to them and to the rest of the world that the court's decision to "dismantle" the Elon Moreh settlement does not, in fact, change Israel's settlements policy.

Israel, as former foreign minister Moshe Dayan contends, does not intend to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza after five years. The autonomy plan that Begin's government presented in the negotiations with Egypt is titled "Proposal for autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza and the maintaining of Jewish settlements in those territories."

Israel has already expelled at least 1,156 individuals from the West Bank and Gaza over the past 12 years. Most were deported under the same accusation made against Shaka: that is, agitation and open opposition to Israel's occupation of Palestinian and Arab land.

But self-determination and national independence are principles

too powerful to be shelved of any such attempts at negotiation. Likewise, the conflict over the lands for Israel, which creates more and more Palestinians who are then forced into hard labor in Israel, will not reduce the Palestinian desire for a homeland.

Once this land is confiscated their homes demolished, the become more radicalized. All land is very important to the Palestinians and is not the ly to the loss of potential welfare of the Palestinian and his family. While it is by gratifying to have a better yearly harvest, Palestinian's ultimate desire is determination and national independence. Israel's continued land on the West Bank and privately owned or not, is perceived by Palestinians as a serious obstruction to achieving goal.

The Palestinians and simple people around the world see newly established Israeli settlements on the West Bank and Gaza as a determination to hold on to and Samaria. They see these settlements as flagrant that violate many UN resolutions and international agreements.

The Israeli Supreme Court decision to remove Elon Moreh is a precedent, does not the establishment of Israeli settlements on "government land." This also, for the Palestinians, will be fiercely resisted. It is in direct conflict with the sires to build a Palestinian state.

The writer is Washington correspondent for Al-Fajr, a Palestinian newspaper. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

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Believes Economy Is Main Issue

Kennedy Sees Carter as 'Clearly' Ahead

By Steven V. Roberts  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy says he believes that President Carter is the front-runner for the Democratic nomination, and that he will probably remain so until the primary season ends and the campaign focuses on economic issues. It is to defeat the president, Mr. Kennedy believes, that shift in public opinion must come by late winter or early spring.

Mr. Kennedy made his comments in an interview aboard his campaign plane on Friday as he headed to the capital after a week-long trip around the country devoted mainly to fund-raising. He discussed some of the problems and frustrations of running against an incumbent president at a time of national crisis.

On the subject of fund-raising, Mr. Kennedy asserted that he would reach his goal of \$2.2 million for the week, but he conceded that the task had not been easy.

"I think there's always a percentage of people who contribute in a political campaign," he said, "who want to support the front-runner, sort of the hedge money that would be on the race. With the Iranian situation, with the sense of national unity and purpose, I think there are those who would rather defer their giving until this thing is really resolved."

Asked if he now considered President Carter to be the front-runner, Mr. Kennedy replied, "Oh, I think clearly."

The challenger clearly has tactical reasons for making such a comment. In the primary season, all candidates jostle for the underdog role in the hope that their performances will then exceed public expectations.

But the comment also reflects a sober, even grim, mood that has taken over the Kennedy camp in recent weeks. Harold Ickes, one of the senator's New York managers, put it this way: "Expectations have been way too high. There were a lot of people thinking that once Kennedy announced, the nomination would be a foregone conclusion. But the White House is not without its ability to campaign."

Mr. Kennedy said that his slide in recent public opinion polls, in which Mr. Carter has taken the lead away from him for the first time in nearly two years, might have a healthy effect. "It puts the campaign in sort of a more realistic perspective," he said. "It's a clear signal to our workers and our supporters that we're in a real race and they're going to have to work hard to be successful."

Asked if the Iranian crisis had thrown his campaign off-stride, he replied: "I think there had to be a settling down in the campaign. You have to blend the organizations that have been involved in the draft-Kennedy movement with the national organization, and that always takes a period of time. Finding ways and means by which we're able to get our message across have to be perfected. But I think we're reaching our stride."

At every campaign stop, the Massachusetts Democrat hammers away at economic issues, and he is eager for voters to turn their attention from Iran to inflation. "I think it's only a matter of time before that rears its head as the central issue that's inevitable," he asserted, adding that the public's diversion of attention to the Iranian situation was "very understandable."

Mr. Kennedy was asked when the economy had to return as the central issue for him to win.

Stalled Connally Effort  
Revising '80 Strategy

By Douglas E. Kneeland  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT) — John Connally and his campaign managers, frustrated by their inability to draw more attention to his candidacy in the Iranian crisis's six-week domination of the news, have revised their basic strategy attempting to win the 1980 Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. Connally, a former governor of Massachusetts and a close aide to President Richard Nixon, has been a careful plan.

Under that plan, according to Mr. Connally, his campaign director, Mr. Connally was to spend the next nine months traveling the country, raising funds and laying groundwork for an organization that would embrace all 50 states.

Shunned Early Primaries

Mr. Connally forces feel that Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, is the Republican front runner. Mr. Connally's two previous campaigns for the nomination, in 1964 and 1968, were national successes. Mr. Connally and his advisers had shunned concentrating on the earliest primaries, hoping that Mr. Connally's candidacy would gain momentum.

Instead, Mr. Mahe explained, had planned to begin a heavy campaign of network television commercials late this fall in an effort to draw closer to Mr. Reagan in polls; at the same time, their

S. Plant Loses  
Radioactive Gas

ADDAM, Conn., Dec. 17 (AP) — A malfunction at the Connecticut Yankee nuclear power plant yesterday resulted in the release of radioactive gas at a level 40 times above federal limits, North-Utilities said.

The plant is still operating, but was not shut down, a North-Utilities spokesman said. The release was not off-site consequences for the public. For all practical purposes, the radioactivity is gone. He added that no employees of the plant were exposed to radiation by the incident, which lasted about 45 minutes.

Scientists to Issue Report

CIA May Have Tested Bacteria Outside

By Bill Richards  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP) — The Central Intelligence Agency has conducted open-air tests of biological weapons in Florida in the mid-1950s when, state officials records show, a whooping cough outbreak killed 12 persons, according to an analysis of agency records.

The Church of Scientology said its analysis of about 150 pages of CIA records released in response to a Freedom of Information Act request in 1975.

A report the Scientologists are said to have made Monday morning said the CIA documents show that shortly before the test zone in the intelligence agency sent out a specimen of whooping cough bacteria known as Hemophilus pertussis from the Army's biological warfare center at Fort Detrick, Md.

The bacteria apparently were in tests conducted around the Bay area near Sebring, Fla., Scientologists said.

Cases increase

According to state medical records that were examined by the church, the number of whooping cough cases recorded in Florida increased from 339 and 1 death in 1954 to 1,080 and 12 deaths in 1955. The report for the Scientologists said that the analysis showed a 100 percent increase in the number of cases in 1955 was around the Bay area.

It is our hope that the outbreak testing is a mere coincidence," the Scientologists said.

A spokesman for the CIA said the agency would have no comment on the Scientologists' report.

American Citizens for Honesty in Government, a Scientologist-led group, has been active in recent months in analyzing chemical biological testing programs run by the Army and possibly the CIA in the 1950s and 1960s.

Earlier this month the Scientologists said that their analysis of files records that were part of a testing program showed that agency conducted open-air tests in New York City.



ARCHITECTURAL ECUMENISM — Roman Catholics and Protestants have long lived in peace in the village of Roedgen, in what is now West Germany. The Protestants built their church (at left) in 1780, with tower and all. And when the Catholics decided to set up their own house of worship close by 100 years later, they found understanding with their Christian brethren, who agreed to share their steeple with them, for economy's and ecumenism's sake.

Including Airborne Units  
Soviet Buildup Seen on Afghan Front

By Dan Fisher  
MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (LAT) — A sharp increase in Soviet troops and weapons inside Afghanistan and along its border has been confirmed by Western sources, who indicate that the buildup is greater than reported by Washington.

The Soviet forces include airborne and armored units, the sources said yesterday, which could be used in a major military action to crush rebel opposition to the pro-Soviet regime of President Hafizullah Amin.

The units are reportedly grouping in Soviet Central Asia near the cities of Fergana, Tashkent, Samarkand and Bishkek. American sources here confirmed that U.S. diplomatic personnel in Moscow who have applied to visit supposedly open cities in the area during the last three weeks have been prohibited by Soviet authorities "for reasons of a temporary nature."

The State Department acknowledged Saturday that there has been a continuing buildup of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It said that at least 5,000 military personnel, including more than 1,000 Soviet combat troops, are inside Afghanistan. That would be an increase of about 1,000 men from earlier State Department estimates.

However, according to sources here, Western intelligence agencies have indications that the buildup has been significantly greater than

Jorgensen Gains  
Parties' Backing  
With Concessions

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — The two-month-old Social Democratic minority government of Premier Anker Jorgensen has survived a political crisis over its economic austerity plan, parliamentary sources say.

A weekend of negotiations between the government and five small centrist and leftist parties led by the Radical Liberals and the Socialist People's Party ended last night in general acceptance of a revised government package for revitalizing the Danish economy.

The government's crisis package will now be presented to the Folketing for a second reading tomorrow, shorn of controversial provisions for compulsory profit-sharing and a worker-controlled investment fund — two elements of the package for which the Social Democrats were unable to get support from any other party in the house.

The trimmed package, which includes higher wealth, property and corporation taxes, provides for drastic restraints on increases in prices and incomes. Mr. Jorgensen said last night he felt sure that the measures would gain the necessary backing, item by item, from various parties in the Folketing and obtain passage before the Christmas recess, thus averting elections next month.

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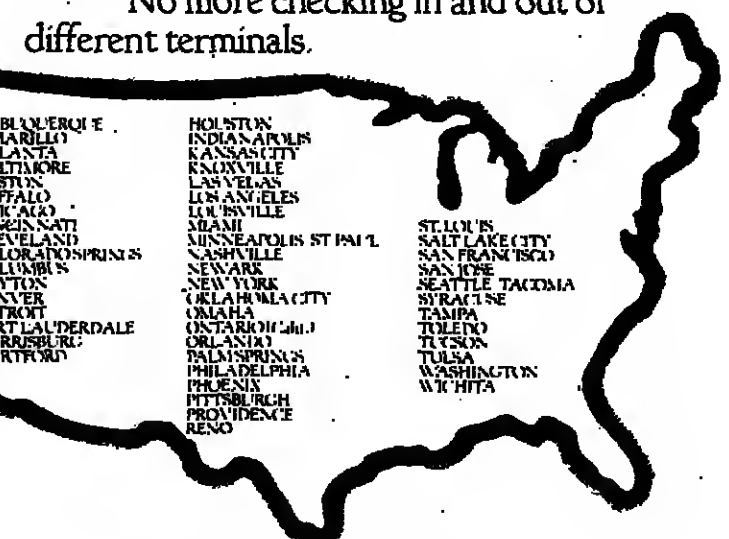
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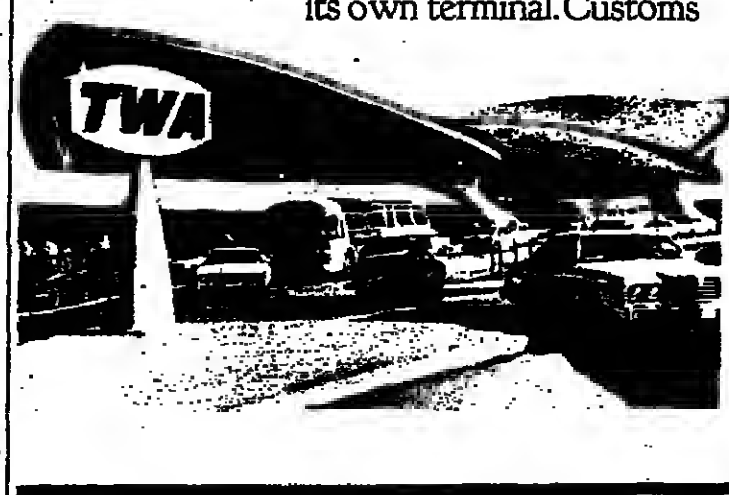
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## Entertainment

## Dancer Jimmy Slyde Is Still on Tap

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Tap dancing is the corporeal realization of the spirit of jazz. Jazz music, not jazz dancing.

Jazz dancing is a system of free body movement popularized by the Broadway production of "West Side Story," after which dance schools from Forest Hills to Neuilly began to include courses called "Modern Jazz," while tap went into a decline.

"All you have to do is bring your sneakers to dance jazz," says Jimmy Slyde, with a bittersweet smile. There is reason to be bitter. Tap dancing is harder than jazz dancing.

Tap is audible as well as visual and you've got to swing. Yet dance magazines generally ignore tap dancers, and their performances are rarely reviewed. Jazz magazines do not have tap categories in their polls.

After the death of Baby Lawrence a few years ago, Jimmy Slyde became top man in what is unfortunately a small scene. He is just emerging from what he terms a "slow period," which, questioned further, he admits lasted 10 years.

"It's not exactly boiling over," he says, "but tap's beginning to cook pretty good. Older people are picking it up out of nostalgia. Young-

sters are interested in it because they've grown up with people like Presley and Hendrix using their bodies but not their feet. Young people are curious, they're learning tap now and I'm really happy to see all those smiling faces doing their time steps, shuffles, slaps and cramp-rolls."

Tap dancing is an Afro-American product, using Irish clog dances, flamenco influences and African rhythms put together in the late 19th century. It was called buck dancing at first, and the fastest dancer was considered the best. They wore ordinary shoes or no shoes at all. Then pennies or bottle-caps were nailed to soles and heels of shoes. When jazz developed, buck dancers honed their energy, learning to handle different tempos and measured time.

Although he taught Shirley Temple how to tap in a film called "The Little Colonel," Bill (Bojangles) Robinson did not really profit from the tap boom enjoyed in Hollywood from the '20s through the '40s. Many actors and actresses danced, and most dancers tapped in those days — Mickey Rooney, Ruby Keeler, Jimmy Cagney, Judy Garland, Gene Kelly and of course Fred Astaire.

But it was the Benny Goodman-Fletcher Henderson story all over again. Blacks were the inspiration, whites made the money.

Robinson and dancers such as Buck and Bubbles, the Step Brothers, Bunny Briggs and Bill Bailey were more or less confined to vaudeville circuits. Vaudeville went



Jimmy Slyde at tap, tap, tap.

out of style, and eventually so did the Hollywood musical. Forgotten by the general public, a few dedicated black dancers kept tap alive.

If Robinson was its Louis Armstrong, Baby Lawrence might be called the Charlie Parker of tap. He adapted it to bebop's complexity, but despite universal admiration from musicians, Lawrence rarely reached the general public.

Tap dancing attracts a cult, like medieval music or rhythm and blues. With the dedication of a keeper of the flame, Slyde says: "Ever hear of Derby Wilson? If not for Bill Robinson, he would have been the greatest. Then there was Schooley Ford — who taught me slides in Boston. I like to slide and glide."

Slyde developed his own circuit in the '70s: traveling to London, Amsterdam, Paris and Zurich to teach and perform in schools, clubs and small theaters. He often worked with Michael Silva, who had been a drummer for Sammy Davis Jr. for 11 years. As Taps and Traps, their overhead was low, and they made just enough to cover it.

Slyde's career began to pick up a few years ago when he danced with Zizi Jeanmaire at the Bobino in Paris. Claude Nougaro hired him to appear in his review at the Olympia. He danced with street cleaners and skateboarding children through the alleys and markets of Lyons in a recent French TV production called "Ping Pong."

"Dancing is a way of life for Jimmy Slyde. Asked if he still practiced, he said: 'Sure, every time I walk down the street.'"

Jimmy Slyde and Michael Silva: Theatre Noir, 23 Rue des Cendriers, Paris 20. Tel: 797-8514. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday at 6:15 p.m. through Dec. 28.

Among the best records of the year in this critic's opinion:

The Eagles, "The Long Run" (WEA) — a classy, intelligent rock record by one of the '70s top groups with a rather cynical view of America you may or may not agree with.

Chet Baker, "Broken Wings" (Sonopress) — heartache and lyricism in the register. Jazz.

The Police, "Regatta de Blanc" (A & M) — a musically sound punk band is no longer punk, a contradiction these three Englishmen have managed to resolve.

Don Byas/Bud Powell, "Homage to Cannonball" (CBS/Reissue) — Byas is one of the few major bridges between swing and bebop, while Powell never once beeped when he should have bopped: Two monsters in top form.

Stevie Wonder, "Journey Through The Secret Life of Plants" (Motown) — another sweet suite (2 records) from an electronic one-man band whose compositional, vocal and instrumental talents have earned him the appellation "genius."

Donna Summer, "Bad Girls" (Casablanca) — about the best we can expect from disco — and not at all bad.

John Surman, "Upon Reflection" (ECM) — Surman lays down a cool, sensitive bed of synthesized sounds mixed with his own saxophone tracks, over which he improvises.

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## Fouquet's Male Bastion: No Women at the Bar

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 17 (IHT) — Can a woman sit on a bar stool and still be a lady? At the eve of a new decade, that question looms on the sex battlefield in France.

The case arose a few weeks ago when Marine Bensadoun and Catherine Laurenceau (both doctors) were refused a drink at Fouquet's bar on the Champs-Elysees, after coming out of a late movie. The reason, discreetly advertised over the bar, was nevertheless explicit: "Les Dames seules ne sont pas admises au bar."

Angered by the rejection, the two customers promptly wrote a letter to the Fouquet's manager, whose name, believe it or not, is Casanova (Maurice). They also wrote to the Ministry for Women's Affairs, claiming that to be refused a drink at that bar was assuming that they were "potential prostitutes."

Now, that's the kind of story one finds difficult to resist. But Fouquet's being a venerable old cafe, one had to think of the proper scenario. First, decision, when and how to go? Not at lunch and certainly not with a woman friend. Best time had to be the aperitif hour and the attire had to be, well, properly frivolous. However, I made sure I had proper protection.

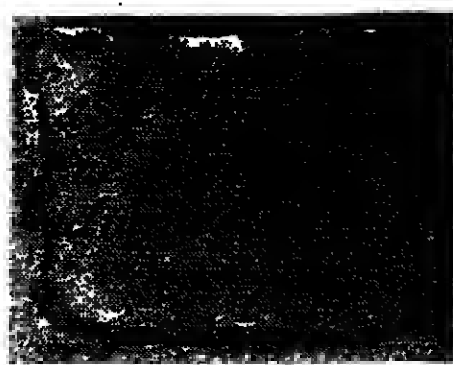
## Flashing Carats

So, a few days ago, on my way to several parties I hopped out of a chauffeur-driven limousine while my escort, who was doubled over laughing, was instructed to wait for me at the curb. But not too long. After five minutes, he was to come in and rescue me.

Dressed in my cocktail best and flashing all my carats, I walked into Fouquet's and went straight to the bar, which true to form was besieged by a happy bunch of men, one of whom was telling a joke about Walter Winchell. "Vous savez, un grand columnist Americain..."

Cutting through the crowd and feeling a bit nervous, I sidled up between a man alone and an empty bar stool (which, I must confess, I didn't

## Sex Discrimination?



Fouquet's tattered sign.

have the nerve to climb). Then, in my best, don't-give-me-any-nonsense voice, I announced: "Un Scotch, s'il vous plait."

Gesturing me to a table, the barman, exceedingly polite, answered: "Bien sur, Madame, take a seat."

"No," I answered, "I'm in a rush. I'd rather stay at the bar." The barman, polite but firm, kept to his it-won't-take-a-minute answer. After a short tug-of-war, he finally blurted the fatal words out: "Sorry, Madame, we have orders not to serve les dames at the bar."

## Call on Casanova

Feeling enough was enough, I decided to walk out just as my escort, a slightly concerned expression on his face, emerged through the revolving doors.

The next morning, I visited Casanova, who, at 10 a.m. does not look like a Casanova at all — more like any normally worried businessman, with the day's problems ahead.

His first reaction was one of shock. "That sign has been up for 80 years," he said, "ever since Fouquet's opened. It's the first time we've had an

incident," he said, referring to his two irate customers.

"What's more," he added, "the rule was made to insult women but rather to protect them. For you know what happens when a bunch of men get to a bar. They drink, then they get loud, rowdy and obnoxious. Suppose one of them suddenly decided to put his hand on a woman's derrière [which a bar stool would just the right height]. How could I protect her?"

"Besides, men come here to relax and can't do it with women around."

## Hangout for Men

As Casanova recalled, Fouquet's has always been a favorite hangout for men, first with keys and trainers, who used to stop there after World War I on their way to the races. In the '20s, Fouquet's picked up the movie crowd and, Casanova admitted, at that time shoe was on the other foot. "With all those girls looking for a part, we had to protect customers."

And what about today? Could it be that ladies of the night who cruise the surrounding avenues in fancy cars are the real reason for keeping that 80-year-old sign?

Casanova sighed and avoided the question while brushing his pepper-and-salt hair. However, he admitted that yes, he wants to the bar for his buddies, as if it were in the men's club. "What the heck! It's only women stools."

But is it legal? The answer, says Casanova, yes, "inasmuch as we don't refuse to sell a drink. All we require is the woman be seated at a table."

To cut a long story short, Casanova claims he has nothing against women; for it, tried to patch up matters by sending his unhappy customers flowers, apologies and a visitation to dinner. "They didn't even say no," looking slightly hurt.

As for the ministry, a spokesman said his complaint was still under investigation.

## Waverley Root

## What's in a Name? Sauce for the Cranberry Bog

PARIS — In my youth Christmas dinner was a special occasion. Thanksgiving dinner I do not recall that anyone ever complained about the monotony of repeating the same menu at the interval of a month.

The trademark of the meal on both holidays was, of course, the turkey; but the second most characteristic food of these occasions was the cranberry sauce which went with it.

We lived in those days in intimate relationship with the cranberry. Our summer vacations were spent in Plymouth County, Mass., reputed to produce the best cranberries of Cape Cod, which supplies two-thirds of all the cranberries consumed in the United States. As a coastal New Englander, I felt a sort of proprietary interest in the cranberry, as if I had invented it.

Despite this attitude, it had never occurred to me to devote any thought to the meaning of its name. This question was raised for me by Jonathan Norton Leonard, whose expertise on cranberries stems not only from his book "American Cooking: New England," one of the best books in the Time-Life "Foods of the World" series, but also and especially from his management of his family's cranberry bogs at East Sandwich on Cape Cod Bay.

In a description of cranberry plants, he wrote: "While still in the bud the flowers turn downward and have a fanciful resemblance to the heads of cranes. This is supposed by some to be the origin of the word cranberry, but I for one doubt it."

I am willing to make it two, but I am less ready to go along with him when he adds: "I suspected that 'cranberry' is the English form of an ancient forgotten name for one of the cranberry's small European relatives, of which there were several among them the famous lingonberry of Sweden." It would be my guess that this theory is looking for the answer too far away geographically and not far enough linguistically.

There are similar names in German, and Webster's Dictionary states that the word is partly a modification and partly a translation of the Low German *Kranberry* or *Kronberry*, from *Kran* or *Kron*, crane, but I wonder when those words entered the German language. I doubt if it was earlier than the time at which their equivalents appeared in French and English, about the 17th or even the 18th century. I suspect that if the word "cranberry" is unrecorded in England before the 17th century, it is because it is not of English origin — or of German either — but of American, via French.

Cranberries were not restricted to the New England coast. They grew wild also on the Canadian coast, where the French colonized. The French — most of them were from Normandy or Brittany, where France's closest approach to the North American cranberry, the *airelle*, is not found — came upon an unknown fruit and they needed a

name for it. It had, of course, an Indian name, *sassaumash* or *sawmash*, but this was a little too esoteric for European lazaruses.

The French colonists were neither botanists nor grammarians, so it seems conceivable that they glued together two handy words, *cane*, reed and *berge*, shore and called the cranberry the *canneberry*, the shore reed. The English-speaking colonists to the south of them, who were not etymologists either, might easily have converted this into "cranberry."

I base this hypothesis on the dates when the words for this fruit turned up in French and English. Cranberry may have entered English in the 17th century — the century when English-speaking colonists established themselves in cranberry-bog country — though this is not certain, but *canneberry* entered French only in the 18th century.

French lexicographers, who should have known about the German terms if they had existed at

this period, picked the new word, "origin unknown." The definition which accompanied it was a good fit for the North American fruit.

Natural cranberry beds are unstable. They form, led perhaps by seeds dropped by birds, in hollows scooped out by the wind between sand dunes. The presence of the closely matted cranberry plants solidifies the ground; bits of richer soil brought in, by the wind are caught and retained; taller plants than cranberries grow in it, cutting off the light essential for them, and the cranberries die out.

The first attempts at cranberry cultivation had been limited pretty much to weeding; it was not very easy to think of anything else to do with a wild and obstinate plant like the cranberry.

About 1816 a resident of Cape Cod, Henry Hall, observed that when the wind covered some wild cranberry bogs with a shallow layer of sand, they grew better the following year.

Commercial growers took low this example, covering plants about every five years with good results, though they were somewhat about why this was. Leonard thinks it is because sanding weighs down the runners bringing the runners into contact with the soil so that they all along their length."

This faculty of renewing its counts for the fact that a bog bog protected from outside, iters will continue to produce almost indefinitely without ing.

The American cranberry regularly associated with the land that it is reflected in its lingo. One New Englander it is the "bounce-berry," he will bounce if dropped or ripe. This is, literally, the only when ripe does the fruit contain its full complement permitting it to perform its ing act.

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LA PERLE DU LAC



## Iran Economy in Upheaval

By Edward Cowan

TEHRAN (NYT) — Iran's production of goods and services is falling 12 percent in the following the revolution of the winter, according to an unpublished estimate by the staff of the central bank. Such a drop would be a catastrophe in a West-Asian country where the economy has been almost entirely dependent on oil exports since the revolution.

Businessmen and bankers believe the fall in manufacturing, the most disrupted sector, has been about 40 and 70 percent. The uncertainty among businessmen and bankers is a result of the crisis with the United States, tension between the two countries, and the uncertainty about ownership of the country's oil fields.

Financial problems of some of the banks and what a leading banker said "indicates in government."

There is much uncertainty, one of the central bank's forecasts for the year, not even private forecasts. The central bank has just calculated that the 1978 population is 36.8 million, with a growth of 2.32 percent a year. The labor force is estimated to be 13 million. Literacy is 37 percent. Estimates of unemployment start at 10 percent and 15 percent, a figure that analysts would dispute as too

list these points is to sketch an idea of the economic picture, and Iranians say this is unfair, general situation is quite a senior government economist. Because several months of inflation brought the economy to a standstill, recovery is slowly slow, he argued, and a vision with earlier times is un-

ed how long it would take the country to regain its pre-revolutionary pace, the economist, who is not to be identified, said, "as is the private sector is sure of it and questions of ownership of capital are cleared up."

le sentiments expressed by us leave the impression that inflation is popular, and certain leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, seems to be personally involved in business circles is a good deal of criticism of the government for failure to come up with a clear, vigorous, detailed policy.

challenge for economic policy is to solve the problems of unemployment, the on-going inflation and the scattered shortages of meat, rice, and cosmetics, among

has always paid Iran's import and it appears that it will continue to be the mainstay of the country. Oil revenues in the year ended March 21 (the Iranian 1358) will come to the amount of \$21.26 billion, down from \$21.93 billion in the previous year and \$22.63 billion the year before. The cut results from the drop in oil volume and would be deeper but for price mar-

government view is that revenue and spending are appropriate for an administration that has the grandiose ambitions of the 1980 budget, with its down for operating ex-

ide Agreement signed by Japan, U.S., and Others

From Agency Dispatches  
NEVA, Dec. 17 — The United States, Japan, the European Community and nine other countries today signed trade reform agreements worked out in five years of negotiations to be signed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) officials said this brings the Tokyo Round agreement to 29 countries. Signers today included Argentina, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

TT officials said not all 11 had already signed parts of the agreement in October and eight countries — Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Singapore, and Thailand — have yet to sign. The agreement is a protocol for trade in a few weeks ago.

Twenty-nine states, more than half of them developing countries, had participated in the Tokyo Round negotiations. Most of the agreements so far, but some of them were expected to be a later stage.

Agreement comes into force and provides for import duty averaging 33 percent over eight years. It also provides for the reduction of non-tariff obstacles to free trade such as subsidized exports and import quotas.

He described his first meeting with representatives of the banks last night as a success. About 75 percent of the debt is owed to U.S. banks, 15 to 20 percent to European banks and the rest to Japanese institutions, he added.

ences and investment at home and abroad, projects a revenue surplus of almost \$7.14 billion.

But there are signs of unrest in the oil fields. For example, in the oil fields of Khuzestan province, in the southwest, workers have warned the new state employer, the fledgling National Drilling Co., not to cut back drilling operations. But with

output reduced to 3.5 million barrels a day, 2 MBD below the mid-1978 level, the National Iranian Oil Co. reckons it needs fewer wells to sustain production.

There are problems in banking. Finance Minister Abolmohsen Bana-Sadr has acknowledged that consolidation of the nationalized banks was overdue. Ali Rashidi, 44, managing director of Bank Pars, a large bank, has taken issue publicly with the way the government nationalized banking and with its general failure in his view to manage the economy.

Mr. Rashidi, who has a doctorate from the Wharton School of Business Administration at the University of Pennsylvania, said the government erred when it nationalized not only sound banks but eight banks that he said were essentially insolvent.

He said in an interview published in an English-language paper here and in an interview with The New York Times, that "the social, political atmosphere" discourages entrepreneurs from taking risks and managers from trying to run their companies in the teeth of a power struggle with the revolution's new employee councils. Business sources report that many experienced managers have left Iran.

Reducing Iran's substantial imports of basic foods — rice, wheat, feed grains, vegetable oils — is a major government priority. This year alone, wheat output is up 50 percent, officials assert, and even more acreage will be seeded next year. This is one part of the economic map on which the government's ability to achieve results will be visible to the world.

A revitalization of agriculture, officials say, would draw surplus labor from cities back to the farms and reduce inflationary pressures. It would also help to deliver a measure of the prosperity promised by the deposed shah, but not realized at the grass roots.

Mohammed Beheshti, secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, the real governing force in Iran now, recently told a Persian-language newspaper that the government was preparing a "crash program" to combat unemployment.

Some Iranians say an important part of the problem is that the revolutionary government, continually preaching that business be run according to "Islamic principles," but how that translates into practice is not always plain.

Abdullah Zandieh, who heads the Beshahr Industrial Group, has said labor problems have shut down three of his textile plants, a food-processing factory and a steel mill. "The workers at one of our plants — a rubber company — discharged the management," he said. He added that, after he addressed the rebel workers, they "demonstrated, an amazing responsiveness to their responsibility, took back the management and went back to work."

The pound sterling rose to \$2.1922 from \$2.1913, although it weakened against other currencies. The dollar also fell to 4,074 French francs from 4,082, to 1,916 guilders from 1,925, to 28.28 Belgian francs from 28.80 and to 239.95 yen from 242.25.

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## News and Notes

Phillips Petroleum, operator for a six-company group developing the Maunabo field in the U.S. sector of the North Sea, says it has tested additional oil reserves in three intervals — all below the previously discovered pay zone in the field, which is at 8,100 feet. Phillips says the well flowed 6,250 barrels of oil a day with 1.8 million cubic feet of natural gas from the highest zone, 600 barrels of oil a day from the middle zone and 2,282 bar

The National Enterprise Board has put its 25-percent stake in ICL up for sale. The London Stock Exchange reported that the state-owned NEB had placed its entire equity holding in ICL (International Computers Ltd.) of 8,342,250 ordinary shares for sale at 455 pence a share. Proceeds of the disposal amounted to £38 million, enabling the NEB to show a profit of £25 million on its total investment. A spokesman for broker Rowe & Pym said the shares were placed with a wide range of institutional and other investors. Individual allotments reportedly amounted to well under 1 percent of the company, with three other brokers — Cazenove, Laing & Crickchank & Fielding, and Newson-Smith — also taking part in the placing.

Imperial Group expects pretax profit for the year ended Oct. 31 to be about £5 million up on last year's £131.08 million, chairman John Pile told an extraordinary meeting of shareholders who voted to approve the company's £630-million bid for Howard Johnson. In Boston, Howard Johnson shareholders also approved the merger.

Saudi Arabia is buying 6 Boeing 747s and 5 Lockheed TriStars to operate on its routes to the Far East and the United States. A spokesman for Saudi Airlines says the company will take delivery of the jumbos in three batches

starting in 1981. Four of the Lockheed TriStars will be delivered next year and the fifth in 1981. Jordan's national airlines, Alia, will buy five TriStars to replace its Boeing 707s now in service, and a Boeing 747 to be used on long flights to the United States and the Far East. Chairman Ali Ghandoor said that the total cost was \$350 million.

Exports of Japan's second largest automaker, Nissan Motor, rose 0.3 percent to 104,600 units and were up \$1.47 percent from a year ago. Toyota's exports to the United States were up 4.45 percent from a year earlier, those to Saudi Arabia were up 62.1 percent, and sales to West Germany rose 52.8 percent. Nissan's exports to the United States rose 39 percent.

Toyota's vehicle production in the month was a record of 291,800, up 2.5 percent from October and up 17.6 percent from a year ago. Nissan's output rose 2 percent from October and was up 11.9 percent from a year ago.

Glamour issues have come back to life on the New York Stock Exchange, but don't look for the old familiar names among the top 50 ranked by Kidder, Peabody & Co. Each month, the firm lists the 50 Big Board issues with the highest price-earnings ratios among companies worth \$200 million or more. "A new crop of rapid-growth companies has qualified for the top 50 in the past year or so," says analyst Evelyn Feit. The new glimmers, sporting price multiples ranging from 13 to 26 times earnings included oil-related stocks such as Southland Royalty, Gearhart-Owen, Schlumberger and Baker International, and such technology favorites as Computer Sciences, Centronics, Data-point, Data Terminal Systems, Electronic Data, EG&G and Tynshare.

Despite Increasing Inflation, Oil Rises

West German Outlook Relatively Good

From Agency Dispatches  
FRANKFURT, Dec. 17 — More expensive fuel will be one of the major factors slowing West Germany's growth to about 3 percent in 1980, the Bundesbank said today. But despite the world's economic problems, West Germany's economic position going into the next decade is more favorable than after the first oil crisis, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said.

Meanwhile, the Federal Statistics Office reported that West Germany's annual inflation rate in whole-sale prices continued to climb, aggravated by higher energy costs and seasonal prices.

The producer price index rose 0.4 pct in November to 157 percent of its 1970 base, matching October's monthly gain. But the index showed an increase of 6.7 percent against November 1978, compared with a 6.5 percent year-on-year increase in October and 6.2 percent in September.

The office said, however, that without seasonal goods and heating oil and coal, November's annual rise would have been only 4.3 percent. Year-to-year increases on energy products were sharp, with light heating oil up 89.8 percent, coal up 9.8 percent, and other fuels up 16.9 percent.

The Bundesbank, in its autumn economic overview, reiterated past observations that industry, increasingly limited by more expensive fuel imports, is using current capacity more fully to maintain growth rather than expanding capacity.

Despite prospects for the slowdown, the report said that the construction industry is continuing to enjoy a "boom" with the order backlog at end-September approximately 15 percent higher than a year earlier. However, the report added that the strength of construction activity in the public sector and in housing seemed to be peaking as demand was seen beginning to sag.

Industrial investment continued to be another firm support of the economy's strength through the autumn, the report said, with equipment expenditures in the third quarter rising 13 percent from the year-earlier level.

The central bank repeated earlier predictions that the current-account deficit for 1979 might be the largest since 1965 at 8.8 billion Deutsche marks. This follows a surplus of approximately 18 billion DM in 1978. Although this turnaround was conditioned primarily by rising oil prices, the report added that there were other factors, such as a rise in the value-added tax in July.

The Bundesbank added that the current account in 1980 is likely to have a deficit which may exceed 1979's projected shortfall.

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Export-Dependency

The report added that labor costs, though crucial for 1980 prices as the next round of wage negotiations approaches, rose 5.5 percent in 1979. Though these increases surpassed this year's rise in productivity of 3 percent, the wage cost increases were not increasing any faster than they had in 1978.

The public authority financing deficit will fall slightly in 1980 from its expected 1979 level of around 45 billion DM, the Bundesbank said. Tax revenue will rise more than 7 percent in 1980, more slowly than this year, so that the ratio of revenue to gross national product will remain roughly at its 1979 level of 24.7 percent.

## Armco Gets Soviet Order

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (NYT) — In a major development in long-stalled U.S.-Soviet industrial trade, Armco, the industrial and steel-manufacturing concern, has negotiated a \$353-million equipment contract for the Novolipetsk electrical-steel plant south of Moscow.

Armco arranged the deal jointly with Nippon Steel, of Japan, and obtained low-interest trade credits from the Japanese Export-Import Bank to finance it, according to James Griffin, president of Armco International, the Ohio-based company's foreign trade arm.

The agreement comes while U.S.-Soviet political relations have been strained due to the West's plan to deploy new missiles in Western Europe and by uncertainty about ratification of the SALT-2 treaty.

Only about 25 percent of the contract's value will go to U.S. concerns.

U.S. law bars U.S. Export-Import Bank credits and denies favorable tariff terms for the Soviet Union because Moscow will not say it will permit freer emigration.

Armco's solution to the financing problem was to seek a Japanese partner and get Japanese Export-Import Bank money. Mr. Griffin said he could not disclose the financing arrangements, but it was understood that the Ex-Im Bank covered 80 percent of the \$353 million contract at 7 1/2 percent interest, far below U.S. commercial rates.

When the Armco contract is completed, nearly five years from now, the Soviet Union will have the world's largest electrical-steel plant, with an annual output of 480,000 tons, mostly for electric-power generators, Mr. Griffin said.

The final touches were put on the contract until late yesterday, after more than two years of negotiation, Armco chairman William Verity Jr., a longtime opponent of Washington's attempts to make trade a weapon of its diplomacy, came to Moscow last September expecting to sign the contract then. Signing was postponed because of

last-minute Soviet demands for extensive changes. Those demands were later dropped.

The contract is one of the biggest for U.S. concerns in recent years, exceeded only by a few long-term agreements predating the trade restrictions imposed by Congress in the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act.

The Novolipetsk plant, some of it built around existing Soviet equipment, will produce four grades of electrical steel, mostly for use by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, although some may be exported to the West.

The equipment will be based mostly on Armco technology and licenses. The major subcontractors for the machinery — refining equipment for the molten steel and a large cold-rolling mill — are Mitsubishi and General Electric. GE will supply about \$40 million in computers and electrical equipment.

He said the total sales and purchases under the contract for next year would reach a figure approaching \$900 million and would exceed \$1 billion by 1981.

Last week President Carter overruled a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission to limit Soviet ammonia imports to 1 million tons in 1980, 1.1 million tons in 1981 and 1.3 million tons in 1982.

Under the accord, the Soviet Union will pay for one million tons of superphosphoric acid from the United States by delivering 450,000 tons of ammonia. Mr. Hammer said the new contract also calls for his company to buy 1 million tons each of potash and urea from the Soviet Union. All the chemicals are used in fertilizer production.

The latest deal is in addition to 900,000 metric tons of ammonia that already were set for delivery to Occidental in the United States under an ammonia and liquid fertilizer barter agreement signed in 1973, Mr. Hammer added.

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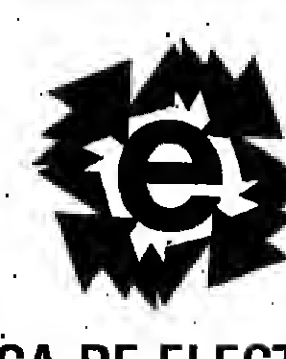




Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible][illegible]

December 1970



**Class**

Stock Exchange Industrials Index,	321.97
TSE 300 Index,	1,743.90



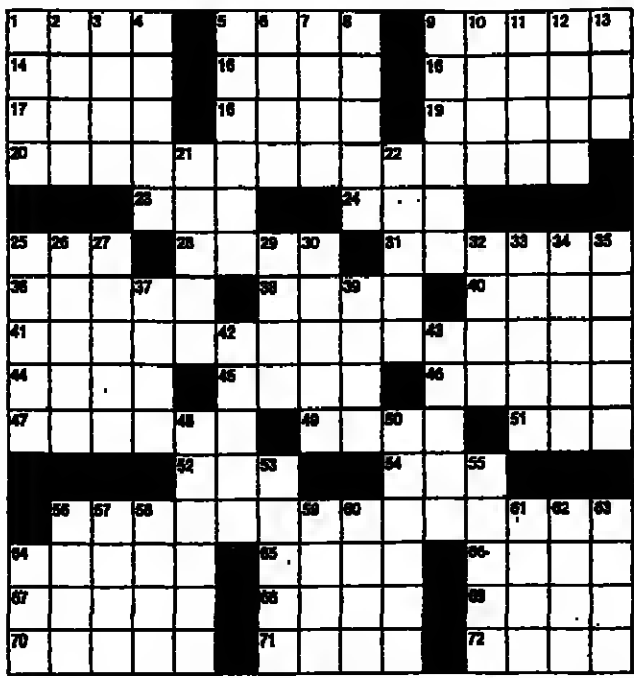








## CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Type of grass
  - Devotee of cow's milk
  - Bombacaceous tree
  - Apollo's mother
  - Hebrew measure
  - Hamburger helper
  - Preposition
  - "With malice toward—"
  - Single entries
  - Marx vehicle
  - Ship: Abbr.
  - Fictitious John
  - Cliche or trope
  - Latch
  - Dry goods dealer
  - Deck
  - Salty spot in Utah
  - Michigan town
  - Two-edged wagger
  - Response to an explanation
  - Network
  - High nest
- DOWN**
- Actress Wright
  - Do a deck job
  - "Faerie Queen" hag
  - Saluki, e.g.
  - Possibly a shoe-in
  - Auto tires' outer casings
  - Pub call at closing
  - Region
  - Evangelist's first name
  - Square
  - "Me in!"
  - Go-getters
  - Test
  - It's hard to make them meet
  - Sate
  - Divorce city
  - Aleutian isle
  - Floofan
  - Against: Prefix
  - Chinese seaport
  - Fabric weave

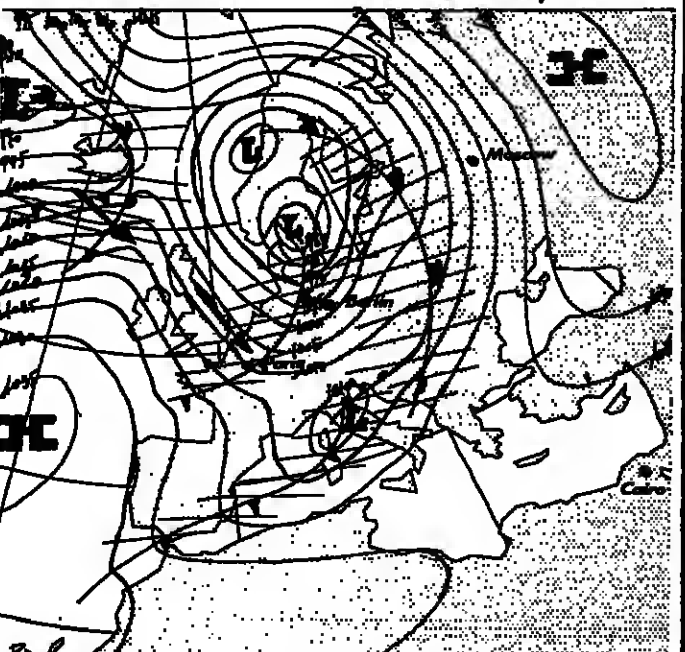
## Solution to Previous Puzzle



## WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBANY	14	Fair	MADRID	11	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	Overcast	MIAMI	28	Fair
ANKARA	13	N.A.	MONTREAL	13	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-27	Snow
BELGRADE	4	Fair	MUNICH	3	Fair
BELLEVILLE	4	Fair	NEW YORK	14	Fair
BELMONT	4	Fair	OSLO	-21	Snow
BELMONT	4	Fair	PARIS	11	Fair
BELMONT	4	Fair	PRAGUE	4	Fair
BELMONT	4	Fair	ROME	12	Fair
BELMONT	4	Fair	SOFIA	-14	Snow
BELMONT	4	Fair	STOCKHOLM	-21	Snow
BELMONT	4	Fair	TEHRAN	18	Cloudy
BELMONT	4	Fair	TEL AVIV	18	Fair
BELMONT	4	Fair	TOKYO	4	Fair
BELMONT	4	Fair	TURIN	17	Overcast
BELMONT	4	Fair	VIENNA	4	Overcast
BELMONT	4	Fair	WARSAW	4	Overcast
BELMONT	4	Fair	WASHINGTON	14	Fair
BELMONT	4	Fair	ZURICH	4	Fair

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Thunderstorm	☁⚡	Warm Front	☁→
Rain	☁	Cold Front	☁←
Snow	❄	Occluded Front	☁↗
Wind Direction	→	Quasi-Stationary Front	☁↔

## British Jeweler Finds New Lode In Battered, Old Workshop Carpet

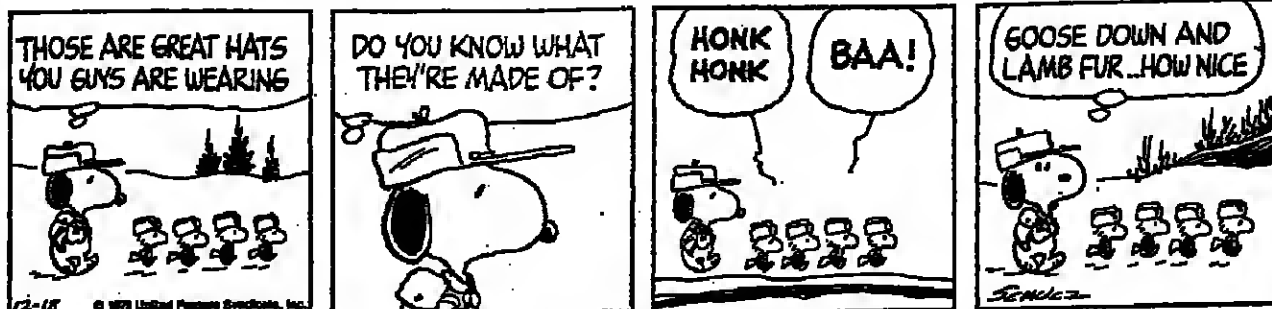
LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP) — Tom Durant spent £100 (£220) laying a carpet in his jewelry workshop nine years ago. When he took it up last week it was worth £31,000 (\$68,200).

A firm of bullion dealers burned the battered carpet in a special furnace and salvaged 150 ounces of gold, worth more than \$450 an ounce today. The fine grains of gold were trapped in the carpet weave, despite daily vacuum cleaning.

Mr. Durant, 56, said that he was "amazed" by the find and plans to lay another carpet in his workshop at Binton near Stratford-on-Avon. "It's a good investment," he said.

Jewelry workshops usually have plastic floors, Mr. Durant admitted, but he decided to have a carpet after seeing the elegant workrooms of a French jeweler.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



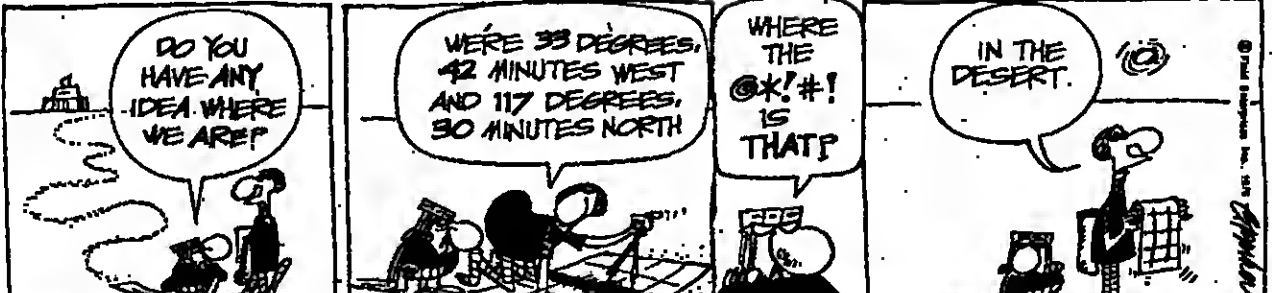
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

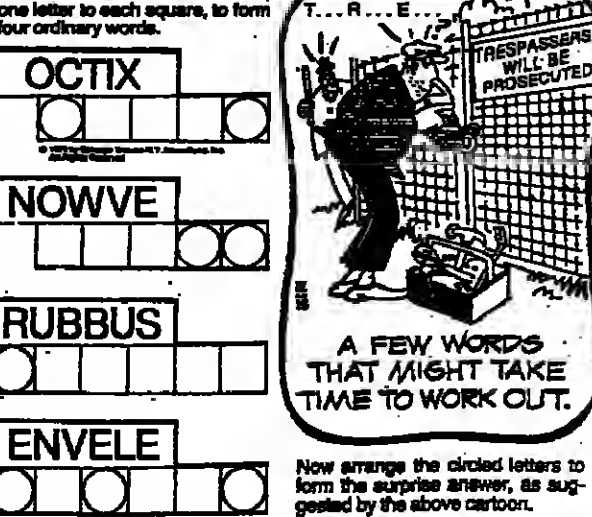


## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: SMACK COOLIC SURELY UNEASY

Answer: What the violinist had—MUSIC IN HIS SOLE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

## BOOKS

## THE POET'S WORK

By Reginald Gibbons. Houghton Mifflin. 305 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

"I AM ravished by passions I repudiate," writes Fernando Pessoa. "A book is a cubic piece of burning, smoking, conscience — and nothing else," observes Boris Pasternak. "I write to bear the world as it steadily crumbles into nothingness," says Goethe. "Take eloquence and wing its neck!" cries Osip Mandelstam, quoting Paul Verlaine.

This is from "The Poet's Work," edited by Reginald Gibbons. The book is subtitled "Twenty-nine Masters of 20th-Century Poetry on the Origins and Practice of Their Art." Though one might quibble in some cases with Gibbons' use of the word "masters" and wish now and then that the neck of eloquence had not been quite so thoroughly wrung, "The Poet's Work" is a useful book. It is useful because it reminds us, among other things, how ordinary most poets are. It brings us closer to them to realize that an ordinary, even a silly man, can write poetry.

## "Black Sounds"

Good poetry must have "duende," says Federico Garcia Lorca. "Duende" means "black sounds." It has, he says, "an air bearing the odor of child's spittle, crushed grass and the veil of a Medusa." For Luis Cernuda, it is "the hostility before the ironic attractiveness of reality" that gives tension to poetry. Poetry, he says, can be disfigured from "the dramatic intoxication of defeat."

"One grows tired," Wallace Stevens writes, "of the monotony of one's own imagination and sets out to find variety." In contemporary poetry, "the irrational searches the irrational" and we hope it will liberate us from rationality. "The poets," Stevens says, "who most urgently search the world for the sanctions of life, for that which makes life so prodigiously worth living, may find their solutions in a duck on a pond or in the wind on a winter night."

George Sefaris complains of "the dreadful war nature wages to prevent the poet from existing." Haunted by T.S. Eliot, Delmore Schwartz says that "the poet must be prepared to be alienated and indestructible." Karl Shapiro argues that "nearly all modern poetry fails in impact."

"I am a metaphor for my own being," writes Mark Strand. "The self in a sense is all we have left."

To attribute to the muse a special fondness for pain, observes W.D. Howells, "is to come too close to desiring and cultivating the pain."

Words, words, words, says Dylan Thomas. The poet is a doctor to all life, suggests William Carlos Williams. "It is the task of modern poets," writes Louise Bogan, "to bridge the division between serious and light forms." "Discouragement," Moore observes, "is a form of temptation, but paranoia is not optimism."

"Poems flew at him," says the

wife of the late Randall Jarrell. Jarrell traces one of his poems from first, tentative lines to its final form and the experience is both moving and instructive.

"My language is the mirror where whom I have to make my virgin," writes Karl Kraus. "The poet," W.H. Auden says, "is the other of his poem; its mother in the language. There is a certain kind of person who is so dominated by desire to be loved for himself that he has constantly to test it around him by tireless behavior what he says and does must be mirrored not because it is intrinsically admirable, but because it is in his mark, his act. Does this not end a good deal of avant-garde art?"

Poetry, Auden suggests, should be submitted to a "censorship" should include, for instance, a sensitive only child, practical housewife, a logician, even, perhaps, teased by all the ers and returning their daily brutal, foul-mouthed drill, say who considers all poetry rubbish.

## "A Cargo of Resurrection"

Poetry, Denise Levertov should have a horizon, a "beat" or pulse underlying the whole. "James Dickson says the order to create poetry, you must look out of your own mind, you want inspiration," Gary L. advises, "the two simplest ways to get it are to go on a walking trip by yourself, or a sweat bath."

For the most ambitious metaphor in "The Poet's Work" is Rene Char. "The poet translating intention into the inspired act, by converting a spiritual illness into a cargo of meaning forces an oasis of cold through the pores of the windproof jacket, thus creating the hybrid of struggle, wonder, and deluge, with your lips in down and my blood for a piece."

Anatole Brody is on the staff of The New York Times.

## De Gaulle Honored

COLOMBEY-LES-DE-EGLISES, France, Dec. 17 (Reuters) — The country in the late Charles de Gaulle, small eastern France village, opened to the public today.

The house, La Boisserie, was to be opened last month but was postponed when the French president's widow, Yvonne, died a day before the opening.

The general's heirs decided to open the house to the public as a museum, but no major documents.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

THE labors of Hercules might have a bridge equivalent for those who like to construct deals with a theme. It is interesting, for example, to try to fabricate the strongest hand, in terms of high-card points, that cannot make any game; or the weakest hand that cannot be defeated in three no-trump.

A more exciting field for such speculation concerns absolute rules. You set down some obvious statement, using the word "always" or "never," and search for an exception. Sometimes the statement seems trivial and the task quite impossible, worthy of a Hercules of bridge.

"If dummy on your right has an ace-queen you should always win if you have king-jack-ten and the queen is finessed; similarly you should invariably win if you have queen-ten-nine and dummy's jack is finessed with an ace-king-jack combination." An ingenious exception has been found to the second part of this statement, but the first part remains as a challenge to constructors of deals.

"If you have a doubleton ace opposite a doubleton king it is always right to win the first trick in the suit." This might seem trivial and totally valid, but the task of finding an exception has been carried out. The diagrammed deal was constructed by Dave Elward.

In an actual situation East's bid over one heart by North would probably be three or four spades. An eight-card suit, even a weak one, seems too long for a preemptive jump overall. Over either action South would have plenty to think about. He would probably double, either negatively or positively.

In four spades doubled East would probably escape for down two, a good save, since South would hardly be likely to lead a trump and a minor-suit lead gives the declarer a trick. In four or five hearts North will make 11 tricks since East will lead spades and then give his partner a spade ruff. West is then end-playing in a fashion and, whatever he returns, the declarer can trump and finesse as necessary in the minor suits.

Over two spades one would expect South to bid three clubs and North to persevere indefinitely in hearts. But for the purposes of the

exercise South must play no-so we twist his arm and bid two no-trump and then no-trump. With honors in side-suits North's final deal pass three no-trump is not so reasonable, particularly in a point game.

West naturally leads the queen, and South sees that he makes use of dummy's best spade two entries to win the diamond trick, and the minor-suit tries are liable to be too slow, at all four hands, it is clear South will be defeated if he wins the ace and attacks heart which the spades will be run the hearts. Winning the first with the king and leading card in a minor suit is equally tenuous.

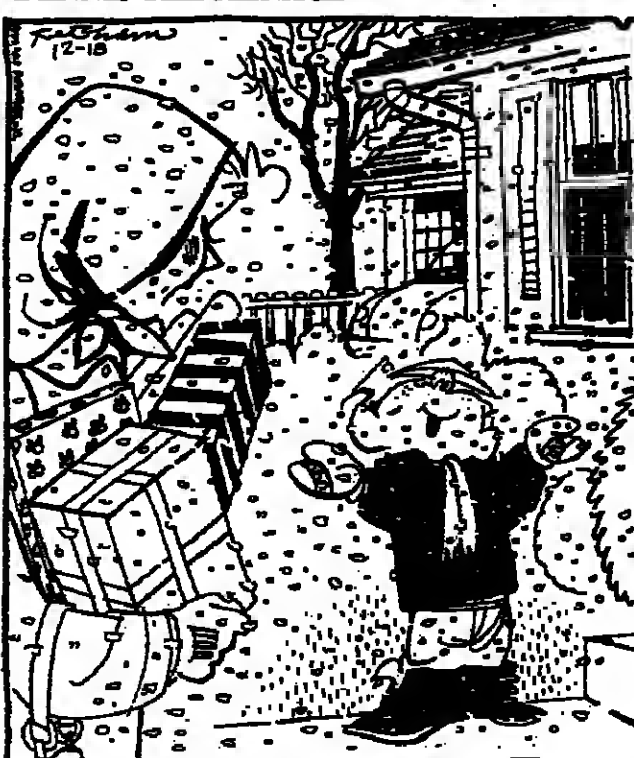
The winning play, and attention to the task, is to lead West is endplayed and the declarer some help. What does the hearts come into play the spades and South with 11 tricks by taking minor-suit finesses. This gives top score, for he narrowly all the North-South pairs played in the more radical of four hearts and also no tricks.

The next task for Elward any others who like such exercises, is to construct a deal which is as right for the deal lead such a suit combination duck.

NORTH		EAST	
♠A8	♠KQJ1087	♠A	♠J1087
♥KQ	♥QJ	♥A	♥K
♦QJ	♦K	♦A	♦K
♣K	♣A	♣A	♣K
SOUTH		WEST	
♠K9	♠A842	♠A842	♠A842
♥A842	♥A842	♥A842	♥A842
♦A842	♦A842	♦A842	♦A842
♣A842	♣A842	♣A842	♣A842

Both sides are vulnerable. T.

## DENNIS THE MENACE





# Redskins Out Of Playoffs, Bears Are In

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI) — The National Football League's 10 playoff clubs were determined yesterday and all that remains is for the AFC West order of finish to be decided tonight in the final game of the regular season.

In the AFC, Pittsburgh won the Central Division title with a 28-0 rout of Buffalo and left Houston as the wild-card club. Losses by Cleveland and Oakland sent Denver into the playoffs. The Broncos will play at San Diego for the Western Division title tonight, with the loser becoming a wild-card club. Miami clinched the AFC East title a week ago.

In the NFC, Dallas rallied to edge Washington, 35-34, and win the Eastern title. The Cowboys' victory eliminated the Redskins and gave Chicago, a 42-6 winner over St. Louis, a wild-card berth. Tampa Bay clinched the Central title with a 3-0 victory over Kansas City and Los Angeles won the Western crown a week ago.

The wild-card playoffs for next Sunday have Chicago at Philadelphia and tonight's San Diego-Denver loser at Houston. The division playoffs will be played Dec. 29-30, the AFC and NFC title games on Jan. 6 and the Super Bowl on Jan. 20 at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.

By Paul Arner

WINING, Texas, Dec. 17 (UPI) — Washington Redskins came in 140 seconds yesterday of missing their impossible dream of winning the Vince Lombardi Award for the best player in the NFL.

On the bright side, the Redskins' quarterback, Steve Staubach, of the Dallas Cowboys turned the afternoon into a 34-point rout.

The Lord giveth and He can take away. Staubach, who was in a hurry, that's the way to understand what took place here, said coach Jack Pardee, summed up a Cowboys comeback that turned a 13-point Redskins lead into a Dallas victory and sent Washington out of the playoffs.

It took the final 140 seconds, the Redskins were on the verge of winning the Vince Lombardi Award, the NFL's East title. Two Staubach touchdowns passed, one with 39 seconds left, won the game for the Cowboys and allowed the Chicago Bears to gain a wild-card berth on the basis of a four-point edge in the differential.

Clock Runs Out: In a final desperate shot at winning this game ended in frustration and controversy, the Redskins, aided by an interference call on a 49-yard line with nine seconds to go, got to the Dallas 42 on a yard pass over the middle from quarterback to Don Warren as clock ticked down from five seconds.

Warren tried to call time, once Harmon called time and tried to stop the clock but officials ruled it was all over before Mark Mosley could try a 59-yard field goal. He kicked two earlier.

Warren tried to call time as soon as he saw the ball. Harmon said, "I don't want to see this game end this way." He said he would try to get out of the game.

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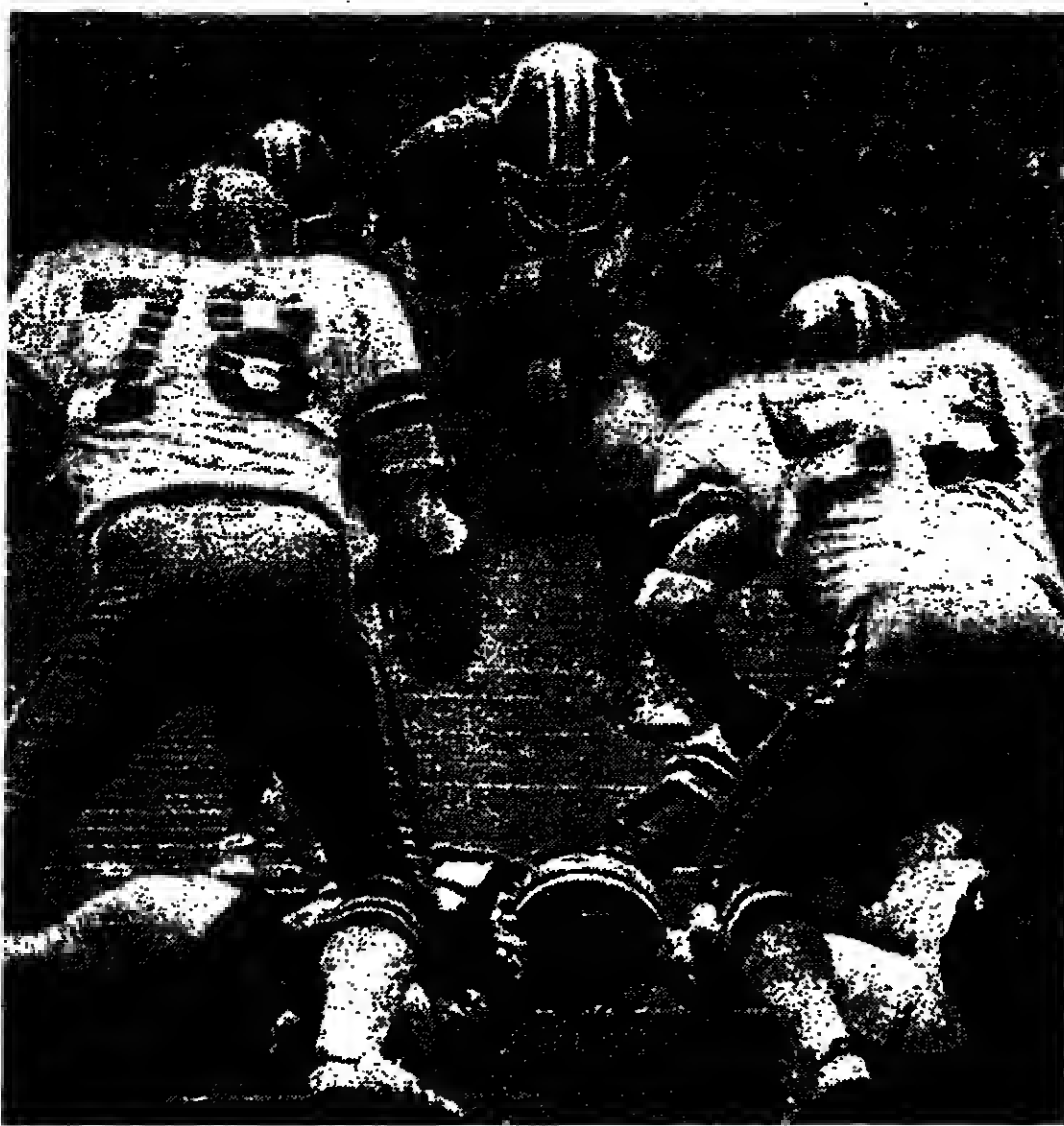
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John Riggins of the Washington Redskins (dark jersey) goes for a touchdown but is stopped by John Dutton (78) and Bob Brenning of the Dallas Cowboys. The Redskins settled for a field goal.

## Red Smith

### Billy, Bowie and Free Speech

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT) —

As written by the founding fathers, the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech."

As written, the injunction applies only to Congress, not to Bowie Kuhn or Lee MacPhail or George Steinbrenner.

However, it has been fairly well established that in the United States a man is free to say anything he pleases this side of slander, even if his remarks do not amuse the baseball commissioner, the president of the American League or the owner of the New York Yankees.

Up to now, only MacPhail has responded publicly to Billy Martin's recent speech at the University of Rhode Island. The two-time loser as Yankee manager told students that Steinbrenner, who fired him twice, was sick and didn't know his friends from his enemies. MacPhail called Martin in and "cautioned" him about making further statements reflecting upon the Yankees.

"I also pointed out to him," MacPhail's statement continued, "that, anxious as I personally was to have him back in the American League, he had not received complete exoneration from the commissioner; that this situation most likely would be reviewed by the commissioner; and that his future public behavior and statements must be circumspect."

"We're not trying to muzzle him or take away any First Amendment rights," MacPhail said. "We're just trying to advise him of what's in his own best interests."

Steinbrenner evidently shares MacPhail's belief that when Kuhn gets home from a European junket, he will take cognizance of Martin's Rhode Island speech. Reserving comment on the speech, Steinbrenner said: "We will wait until the commissioner returns to see what his actions in the matter are."

It is just possible that the commissioner will take no action, however. Though it would be out of character for him to remain aloof, he might do so on advice of counsel.

As of now, Martin is not in baseball and Kuhn has no authority over him. Earlier, when Martin flouted a marshallman's order in Bloomington, Minn., he was still manager of the Yankees and Kuhn had a right to assume jurisdiction. The commissioner decided against punitive action. Billy had already been fired by Steinbrenner, and warned that he would come down hard if given further provocation.

Check With His Mouthpiece: What could the baseball commissioner do now to a man not in baseball? Bar him from the game? Bowie would be wise to consult a good lawyer first. It might be difficult to explain why a manager with a loose tongue was disqualified when an owner with a criminal record wasn't.

It may be that Bowie has had his fill of First Amendment cases, for he has just had an embarrassing contretemps in that area. He had to back down on his attempt to gag Bill Lee, the pitcher. Indeed, he wound up doing the player's bidding.

Fans will recall that Kuhn imposed a \$250 fine on Lee for telling reporters in the Montreal Expos training camp that he had used marijuana. Billy didn't say he smoked grass, only that he sprinkled the stuff on his organic buckwheat cakes at breakfast. The commissioner, in his infinite wisdom, deemed this "conduct detrimental to baseball."

In a grand gesture that made a mockery of the fine, Lee sent a check for \$251, along with a suggestion that the money be donated to his favorite charity, Saint Mary's Mission in Saint Mary's, Alaska. The extra dollar was to pay for Bowie's time.

Lee also filed a grievance through the Players' Association. While everybody except Kuhn whooped with laughter, the American Civil Liberties Union leaped into the breach. "It is a clear case of violation of the First Amendment," said Alan Siegel, an ACLU attorney.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

West

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

West

Playoffs

Wild Card

Division

Conference

League

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### Billy, Bowie and Free Speech

#### Transactions

##### BASEBALL

###### SAN DIEGO PADRES—Norm Dick Phillips, first base coach.

###### BASKETBALL

###### GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS—Signed John Davidson, forward, to a 10-day contract. Placed Tom Abernethy, forward, on the injured list.

###### HOCKEY

###### WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Errol Rasmussen, left wing, to Toronto, and sent Gary Trott, defenseman, to Hartford of the American Hockey League. Activated Gary Charbon and Rolf Edstrom, centers, and Pierre Boivin, left wing, from the injured list.

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